The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867. NO. 8.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

From the N. Y. Herald.

THE DANGERS OF NEGRO RULE.

The scornful manner in which the negro President of the South Carolina Radical Convention accepted the resignation of a white delegate, who could not subscribe to the platform adopted, was a most significant evidence of the course about to be adopted by the negro majority in the South. The intentions of the radicals in Congress, or rather their anticipations, that the colored voters would be ruled by a mere handful of adventurers, promise to be rudely thwarted even while the experiment of negro suffrage is still in its incipiency. There are none so blind as those who will not see, and it is utter folly for any one to pretend that Mr. Sambo Jefferson, of Rutland district, will quietly submit to having all the offices held by a few white men, when he and his dusky compeers are the voting majority. The desire for political elevation, beyond the mere privilege of casting a vote, is made palpable by the fact of there being several colored candidates already in the field, while one aspirant for a seat in Congress is even now stumping the State of South Carolina.

Has not this experiment of negro enfranchisement and white disfranchisement gone quite far enough, and is there not material danger to the United States, in permitting ten States to be ruled by an ignorant race, aided by a few unprincipled white men?—This question must not be regarded in the light of a present political necessity. We must look to the future, and reflect whether good can come from our present policy. In the State of Louisiana there are in round numbers one hundred thousand white men above the age of twenty years. Of this number not forty-three thousand have been permitted to register. On the other hand the male negroes of the same age, who number barely ninety-six thousand, have registered fully eighty thousand votes. These figures are appalling, although they can be easily explained. No white man was permitted to register who held the petty office of parish constable, city policeman, notary public, (a purely business office,) or village alderman. And while this rigorous system was pursued towards the whites, untutored negroes, and even colored minors, it has been asserted, were permitted to register without question. The result, then, of the Reconstruction law in one of the richest States in the Union will be the inauguration of a State government filled with negro officials, and counterpart presentments of Parson Brownlow and the radical Hunnicutt. Nay, more: we learn that negro members of the New Orleans city government have been demanded by the republican leaders and already appointed by Gen. Sheridan. We thus perceive the natural result of a policy of repression on the part of the government.

What has been said of Louisiana must be applied to all the other Southern States, excepting, perhaps, Mississippi and Arkansas, where the law has been liberally construed by General Ord. The sum total, however, will be the same. Now, the question is, whether the whites of the ex-rebel States will consent to be ruled by negroes, and whether the people of the North will compel such consent. In the first instance it would be well to reflect that no case can be cited where a superior race ever submitted to the rule of an inferior one. But placing aside this point, which is, after all, but a question of opinion, so far as it relates to superiority and inferiority, let us take the question in another sense. The relative position of the whites and negroes in the South is and will be that of tax-payer and voter. This is the whole point in a nutshell. Will the ruling negro be provident of the money that he has not to supply, or will he, confident in his numerical superiority, vote just such taxes as his fancy or caprice shall dictate? This is a point that cannot be overlooked. We very much fear that a most unhappy state of affairs will be the logical consequence of negro domination. Will the whites—the landowners, taxpayers and sole dependence of the States for their material prosperity—quietly submit to the rule of an ignorant and poverty-stricken majority, headed by men whose desire for office is prompted solely by their impecuniosity? If regarded purely as a political move, we still perceive danger in this placing of white men under the heels of negroes. Look at the policy through any light, and evils ever appear. The aggressive spirit of the blacks, and the implacable hostility of the Southern whites towards them as political equals, are most potent arguments against persistence in a course which must inevitably lead to a collision between the two races of a most dangerous character.

We do not believe that the people of the North are ready or willing to subscribe to negro rule. The day when they will welcome Fred. Douglass as Vice President of the United States, and John M. Langston, as a Senator from Virginia, has not yet come, nor is it likely to come for a long number of years. The negro must, therefore, be made to understand that, although he will never again be reduced to slavery, he must rest content with his personal freedom, and not aspire to that political and social equality, which cannot fail in the end to bring him more blows than honors. We repeat that the people of the North are not ready for negro rule, and it the old copperhead leaders could be induced to retire from the arena and leave the field clear for fresh ideas, a new organization, headed by Grant, and having for its platform the supremacy of the white man in the affairs of this government, would, at the Presidential election next year, sweep the radical party from existence, and restore the country to peace and prosperity. The dangers are many, but until the democracy cast aside their present leaders we can hope for no change from the grievous errors which have been made by radicalism.

PRETTY GOOD.—In our progressive, go-ahead city, says the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, there is a project on foot to erect a monument to "Father Abraham." A few days since an agent, appointed to get up subscriptions, approached one of our fellow-citizens, known and distinguished for his uncompromising Unionism during and before the war, and solicited him to subscribe. The prompt reply was: "I have already subscribed fifty-three likely negroes to your monument." Whereupon the patriotic and self-sacrificing agent made an abrupt departure with a large-sized flea in his ear, and looking as though he had heard something drap.

Why is a prosy preacher like the middle of a wheel? Because the fellows around him are tired.—*Boston Transcript.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BRANCH OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Persons having Agricultural and Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Town Lots and all kinds of real Estate for sale, are respectfully invited to place them in our hands for that purpose, as our facilities for bringing purchasers from Northern States and placing property prominently before the public, through our advertisements, and also through our agencies and correspondents in the North and West, are unsurpassed. WE ARE NOW WAITING FOR LANDS TO BE PLACED IN OUR HANDS FOR SALE, in order to sell to a party of substantial farmers from the North.

Our terms are as follows: Persons placing property in the hands of the Guilford Land Agency of North Carolina, will be charged FIVE per cent. commission on all amounts realized. Five dollars entrance fee must be paid when the property is placed in our hands.

Persons at a distance wishing to place property in our hands should give AS AN accurate description of the same. If Agricultural Lands, they should specify the soil, number of acres of cleared and timbered lands, the kind of timber, what is raised on the land, what kind of improvements are on the premises, how far from Railroad and from County-seat; whether it is well watered, &c. IF MINERAL LANDS, they should state what kind of Minerals, the indications, &c., always sending a good fair specimen of the ore. It would also be advisable to send a sketch of the land to us.

REFERENCES.

His Excellency Gov. Worth, of N. C.
Hon. W. A. Graham, Hillsboro.
Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte.
Thos. Webb, Esq., Pres N. C. R. R. Hillsboro.
Hon John A. Gilmer, Greensboro.
Col. Thos. Ruffin, Graham.
Hon. John Letcher, of Virginia.

For terms of sale, entering Lands and all further information, address or apply to

PH. THOM, Agent,
June 28-274-3m Raleigh, N. C.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE,

FRANKLIN Co., N. C.

The Fall Session will begin on the *Fourth Wednesday* in July.

Superior advantages are here offered to a limited number of pupils. Location pleasant and healthful. Course of study extensive. Instruction thorough and systematic. Standard of attainments high. Religious advantages ample. Terms reasonable. For Catalogue containing full particulars, apply to

I. M. JONES,
June 16-258-tf President.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Rev. R. BURWELL,
JOHN B. BURWELL, A. M. } Principals.

THE next Session commences on the 1st. day of October and continues until 30th. June, 1868.

For Circular and Catalogue, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address,

REV. R. BURWELL & SON.
Charlotte, July 12-288-3taw1Oct 1.

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WARRENTON N. C.

THE *fifty third* session of this Institution will commence on the 17th. of July, with a full corps of experienced and efficient instructors.

The course of study extensive, instruction thorough and systematic. Government parental, and attention paid to refinement of taste and manners; as well as to developing the intellect and storing the mind. Warrenton is noted for healthfulness, and a favorite resort of persons from the Eastern part of the State, during the sickly season.

Pupils received at all stages of the session, and boarded through vacation if desired. For Circulars, and further particulars address either Rev. M. M. MARSHALL, Mrs. M. J. WILCOX, or Rev. Wm. HOBGES, D. D.
June 21-267-12m

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Good bleached Shirtings, 12½c, 15c and 20c.
4-4 Brown Sheetings, 15 to 18c.
Good 10-4 Bleached Sheetings, 35c.

WE OFFER OUR

ENTIRE STOCK

AT GREATLY REDUCED

PRICES.

Call and see for yourselves.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Raleigh, July 22-295-tf

COTTON BAGGING.

520 BALES EXTRA HEAVY

INDIA BAGGING

FOR SALE

IN LOTS OF

10 BALES AND UPWARDS.

Each Bale Contains 360 Yards.

All orders accompanied with the Cash will be filled at the lowest market price.

For sale by

J. L. HATHAWAY & UTLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
171 Pearl Street, New York.
Aug 5-304-2w

NORTH STATE IRON AND BRASS WORKS.

Again we beg to inform our friends and patrons that in the loss of our Machine Shops by fire we did not lose our FOUNDRY and PATTERNS, and that we have rebuilt

IN TWO WEEKS TIME

our Machine Shops—that we are now receiving

The Best and Most Highly Improved Machinery

that can be purchased. We are now prepared to furnish, upon short notice, all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

all sizes and descriptions of Forgings, and to finish and fit up the same in the best style. All kinds of repairing to Steam and Grist Mills furnished by us. We keep constantly on hand all kinds of ONE AND TWO HORSE PLOWS, and all the descriptions of Agricultural Implements used in this section.

B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Aug 6-305-tf

44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH.

Fine Ivory Handled Knives and Forks;
Fine " Handled Dinner and Tea Knives, only;
Plated Forks, Table and Tea Spoons.

ALSO,

Spirits Turpentine.

J. BROWN,
July 27-299-tf With HART & LEWIS.

MASON'S PATENT

FRUIT JARS, 1 and 2 quarts,
For Sale by the single one, or dozen.

J. BROWN,
Raleigh, June 12-269-tf. With HART & LEWIS.

20 BUNDLES HOOP IRON—1 and 1¼ inches.

J. BROWN,
July 29-309-tf With HART & LEWIS.

RAILROADS.

GREAT NATIONAL

DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

TO THE WEST.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROADS.

PERSONS wishing to travel or *Emigrate* to the *Western* and *South Western* States from this part of *North Carolina*, are informed, that permanent arrangments have been made between the above Rail Roads, by which Passengers can obtain through tickets, at the Office of the *Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road at RALEIGH*, to

St. Louis, Mo.
Cincinati, Ohio.
Chicago, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Cleveland Ohio.
St. Josephs, Mo.
Cairo, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Louisville, Ky.
Milwaukie, Wis.
Detroit, Mich.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Kansas City, Mo.
Columbus, Ohio.

and all Western and South Western Cities.

Passengers *goin West from Raleigh, via the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, can either take the Route, via. Portsmouth and Bay Line of Steamers to Baltimore, or the route, via Richmond & Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road*, to Washington City, where close connections are made with three Daily Express Trains on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road for all Western Cities, leaving as follows:

LEAVE BALTIMORE,
Mail Train, 8.45, A M.
Fast Line, 5.20, P. M.
Express train, 9.45, P. M.

LEAVE WASHINGTON CITY,
Mail Train, 7.45 A. M.
Fast Line 4.30, P. M.
Express Train, 8.45, P. M.

The advantages of this line over all others in Palace State Room Day and Night Cars, Saving in Time and distance, and so few changes of Cars combine to render this the most pleasant and desirable Route, especially to Families, or Ladies Travelling Alone. There being but ONE Change of Cars between Baltimore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and but TWO to St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago and the principal Cities West and South.

From *five to ten Dollars* will be saved by purchasing *through tickets*, besides a great deal of *annoyance at Points* where *Cars and Baggage* are changed, whereas Passengers, holding *through tickets* will get their *Baggage checked* through, and all transfers of *Passengers and Baggage* are made without any additional expense to the Passenger except the cost of through tickets. *Passengers on through tickets* can stop at *any point* on the route, as *through tickets are good until used.*

Passengers leaving Raleigh, Saturday morning, will not be detained at Baltimore or Washington on Sunday; they will take the Fast Line for the West in the afternoon.

LARGE PARTIES and FAMILIES, wishing to emigrate to the *Western* and *South Western* States, should address me, several weeks before starting, as a reduction will be made to Parties of ten full Passengers and upwards, if timely notice is given, besides receiving all further information.

For through Tickets, apply to J. M. Pool, Gen. Ticket Agt. or to Ticket Agent Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, Raleigh N. C.

LOUIS ZIMMER,
Gen'l. Southern Ag't.,
Balt. & Ohio R. R.
JOHN L. WILSON
Master of Transportation,
L. M. COLE, B. & O. R. R.
Gen'l. Ticket Ag't.
B. & O. R. R.
July 9-285-1y

BOOK STORE.

"NORTH CAROLINA BOOKSTORE!"

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO ANNOUNCE to the Public that he has purchased the stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Formerly belonging to the North Carolina Publishing Company, that he has succeeded to the old stand No 1 Fayetteville St., so long and so favorably known throughout the State as the

"NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE,"

conducted by Henry D. Turner, dec'd., and that henceforth he will conduct the Book Business in all its branches at "*The North Carolina Book Store*," *No 1, Fayetteville St.*

He would also state that he brings to the management of the business, the experience of many years as a book buyer and seller, and a devotion to this particular branch of trade. He will endeavor to merit the reputation and business of the old stand.

The stock, of Books, Stationery, Music, etc., which he now offers to the public, has been well selected, and embraces a large supply of Sunday and Common School Books, Miscellanous Books of almost every kind and variety, the North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, English Common Law Reports, and other Law Books, a very large supply of *Blank Books, Stationery*, and new Music, comprising

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

to be found in the State; and will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

Orders from all parts of this State *for any book or article wanted*, accompanied with the cash, or City references, will be promptly attended to, by addressing.

JAS. H. ENNISS,
Bookseller,
No 1, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.
July 22-294-3m

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Book Sellers and Stationers,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;

BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS SUPPLIES;

SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;

ALBUMS;

PERFUMERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.

Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.

Our business will be conducted on the cash system and every article sold at the very lowest prices.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.
Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

ALMANACS FOR 1868.

WE SHALL HAVE

NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACS

ready for our customers in due time for the Fall and Winter trade.

The matter and style will be better than usual, and the price cheap to suit the times.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
July 25-307-tf

FAMILY GROCERS.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

FAMILY GROCER,

NO. 26 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of Sugars—Crushed, "A" Coffee, Powdered, "C" Coffee, "B" Coffee, and brown of different grades;

Molasses and Syrup;

Coffees, Java; Laguira, Rio, and St. Domingo;

Bacon, Sides, Shoulders, Sugar cured Hams, and Strips;

Beef, for chipping, broiling, and spiced for boiling, a splendid article. Spiced Pig's feet, Pickled Pork, Beef and Buffalo Tongues.

Codfish, Tongues and Sounds. Mackerel, Smoked or Scotch Herrings. A splendid lot of Codfish.

Pickled and smoked Salmon.

Liverpool and Table Salt.

Potatoes, White Mercer, Peach Blow and Jackson Whites.

Gunny Bagging, Rope, Sole Leather, French Calf Skins, Lining Skins, &c. Shoe Pegs, Tacks, Awls, &c.

Wrapping Paper, Powder and Shot, Cotton Cards, Pearl and Corn Starch, Farina and Tapioca; English Dairy Cheese, Factory Cheese; a large assortment of Canned Fruits, Pickles, Preserves, Mustards, canned Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Currants and Prunes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery.

Also Liquors of all grades. Attention is especially called to our pure old Robeson County and old Keller Whiskey.

All manner of Sauces, Catsups, and Fancy Groceries generally, very cheap for cash.

We sell strictly for Cash.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
April 3—tf Family Grocer.

ROBERT A. JENKINS, Williamsborough, N. C. LEMUEL S PERRY, Raleigh, N. C.

JENKINS & PERRY,

Family Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

IN THE BRICK ROW,

Four Doors North of the Post Office and nearly Opposite Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.!

Grateful for the flattering patronage with which we have heretofore been so kindly favored, we respectfully solicit an increased share of the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. Without specially *quoting*, we deem it sufficient to say, that our stock mostly embraces such articles as are usually found in Family Groceries. Most of our goods have been recently bought in New York and Baltimore, for cash, and we hope to be able to sell them on satisfactory terms. In addition to our stock of Groceries, &c., we have a fine lot of

HATS AND READY MADE CLOTHING

and a splendid lot of Confectioneries, consisting of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES, RAISINS, ORANGES, FIGS, NUTS AND BRANDY PEACHES, &c.,

all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

We have also a fine lot of genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco, which we can implicitly recommend to "those who smoke." Please call and see us.

We will pay particular attention to all consignments of Produce and Merchandise entrusted to our care and will endeavor to sell at the best market prices. Consignments are respectfully solicited. By a prompt and close attention to business and fair dealing with all, we hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

April 13-211-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM LAMB,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, Va.

FOR the sale of Cotton, Tobacco—Leaf, Strips, Smoking and Leaf—Wheat, Flour, Corn, Dried Fruit, and all other country products,

In the Markets of

NORFOLK, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Also Agents for Norfolk & Liverpool Steamers.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

I have secured the services of Mr. C. E. DUNN, of NORTH CAROLINA, who will call on his friends and acquaintances in Central and Western Carolina, and he will be pleased to give all desired information to those addressing him, care of B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

July 19-294-2m

ST. CLEMENT'S HALL.

IRST CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

ELLICOTTS MILLS, MD.,

(NEAR BALTIMORE.)

THIS SCHOOL WAS ESTABLISHED FOR the purpose of enabling SOUTHERN BOYS, at a comparatively moderate cost, to enjoy all the advantages that are afforded in the best and most expensive Northern Schools.

It has been, already, eminently successful.—The Hall is a large and beautiful edifice. The Household is under the immediate charge of the Rector and his wife. The pupils are all received as members of the family; strict attention is given to their health, personal habits and to the cultivation of courteous manners, while every care is taken to unite the comforts of a home, with the strict discipline of a School. In these respects, this Institution claims to have no superior in the country.

The Teachers are all gentlemen of fine classical attainments, and the instruction is of the most thorough kind.

Circulars, containing full particulars, with references and list of pupils, will be sent to any address.

Rev. J. AVERY SHEPHERD, A. M., Rector.

REFER TO Bishop Atkinson, and the Clergy of N. C; Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee; Bishop Wilmer, of Ala; Bishop Wilmer, of La; Gen'l Jos. E. Johnston; Gen'l Wade Hampton, S. C.

July 20-295-3m

IMPORTANT ITEM.

Books and Stationery are still cheaper than when we wrote you last.

In purchasing our new Stock of goods, we have selected only the VERY BEST ARTICLES, and many of them we find to be cheaper than the same qualities purchased in January and February.—We buy nothing but *quick stock*, hence we can afford to sell for *small profits*.

In order to *sell* well one must *buy* well, and this, several years of experience enables us to do. It is certainly our interest to give general satisfaction, and this has always been our aim. We are to-day receiving a lot of fine French and American, Letter Note, and Foolscap papers, which we will sell reasonably.

Call at our New store next door above Tucker's New Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
June 22-268-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C.

The next Scholastic term of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in August, 1867.

The course of study to be pursued is thorough, the government firm and decided; the expenses very low; the health and morality of the community unsurpassed.

EXPENSES, *U. S. Currency*—For Session of 10 months:

Board, $10.00 per month,	$100.00.
Tuition, College Classes,	40.00.
" English Classes, (Preparatory)	30.00.
Room rent, Fuel, Washing, &c., about	25.00.

All indigent young men, maimed in the late war and incapacitated for severe physical exertion, will be charged only *one half* of the above rates of Tuition.

For further particulars, send for a Prospectus.

Address,

L. A. BIKLE, A. M.,
Prof. Ancient Languages,
Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.
June 14-262-3m

PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF

SINKING WELLS,

OR

THE NEW LABOR SAVING

ECONOMICAL PUMPS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE AND exclusive right to the patent improved method of sinking Wells, for the State of North Carolina, we desire to have a good, and reliable Agent in every county of the State.

As it is desirable for every family to have an abundant supply of water, on their own premises, for convenience, safety and economy, the sale of this Pump offers a fine opening for an enterprising man in each county, to engage in profitable business.

OUR PRICES ARE FOR No. 1 SIZE, $25;

No. 2, $30,

WITH A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS.

We have a No. 2 Pump in operation in front of our Store, No. 22, Pollock Street, which was sunk in an hour, and supplies about 3,000 GALLONS of pure water per day. They can also be seen in operation at the Gaston House, and at other places in Newbern; also at Kinston, Beaufort, Morehead city, and at many other places.

This is the cheapest and most speedy mode of obtaining water in any section, as you can exclude any stream of water reached, which is not satisfactory, and obtain only that which is most desirable.

Address correspondence for information, agencies or orders, to

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
June 8-256-tf Newbern, N. C.

AURORA BURNING FLUID.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THIS CELEbrated Fluid, and in doing so we feel assured that its superiority over any other FLUID OR OIL will give it a favorable acceptance with the public at large. It is NON-EXPLOSIVE. Free from any disagreeable smell.

It will not grease the hands.
It will not soil or grease the clothing.
It produces a soft and beautiful light.
It is not trying to the eyes.
It is the Cheapest BURNING FLUID ever offered.
It can be used in any Kerosene Lamp by changing the burner.

It has been most favorably received, and pronounced by judges to be the BEST AND MOST RELIABLE BURNING FLUID now in use.

We are prepared to furnish the trade with this valuable article at low rates, and we solicit from the public examination and trial. We are also prepared to furnish LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, BURNERS and WICKS. Rights to manufacture the oil or to sell in each county, will be sold on reasonable terms on application to

R. W. BEST & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
July 15-289-3m Raleigh, N. C.

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

HAVING ATTENDED THE LARGE

Closing Auction Sales

Of the Season last Week, and procured

MANY VERY

DESIRABLE GOODS

SUITED TO THE WANTS OF THIS COMMUNITY, I AM PREPARED TO OFFER THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST

DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY!

Among the many to be found, are:

800 yards real silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 25, at 62½ cents.
1,000 yards real Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 50, for 75 cents.
1,000 yards Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $2 50, for $1 00.
Plain Black and solid Colored Grenadines, at correspondingly low prices.

These goods are just the thing for the season and much needed, as they have been very scarce and high.

2,000 yards neat, pretty Dress Goods, in all kinds of thin fabrics, worth 50 to 75 cents, for 25 to 37 cents

The best article for Travelling Dresses I ever saw, worth $1 50 for 62½ to 75 cents.

The most desirable shades of gray and drab Alpacas, at 75 cents to $1 00 per yard.

8-4 White and Black Crape Morets. Also Grenadines.

5,000 yards Black Alpacas: positively the greatest bargains ever offered in this market, at 50, 62½ 75, 87½ cts., and $1: worth in every instance double the money.

3,000 yards Black Silks, of the most approved makes, in Taffetas and Gro Grain, for 1 00, 1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2 00, and $2.50. These prices are from 50 cents to $1 00 per yard less than any similar goods have been offered in this market.

1,000 Parasols, in every style and variety, about half price—say from $1.50 to $2.50.

Also, Seaside and Promenade Parasols, very desirable for travelling, watering places, &c.

The largest and finest assortment of Real Point Lace Goods ever offered in Petersburg, for less than half their value.

Real Point Collars!

Real Point Collars and Cuffs!

Real Point Sets!

Real Point Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs!

One real Point Applique Lace Shawl, a very valuable article worth $250.

10,000 yards of magnificent Lawns, from 20 to 50 cents, worth double the price.

The best Lawns ever offered in Petersburg for 25 cents.

1,000 yards Buff Linen Lawn, for Ladies' morning dresses; the most desirable goods in the market.

Also, 5,000 yards of Spanish Linen Linen Coating, Linen Drills and Canvas Ducks, at 25 to 40 cents per yard, worth 50 cts. to $1.

Also, 100 pieces Canton Matting from 37½ to 65 cents per yard. Among them is the XX Imperial, the best Matting made.

It is not necessary to add more, nor to say I am selling lower than any one else. The public are the best judges of this, and I hope they will give their verdict substantially in my favor by their liberal patronage, and I will assure them I will leave no effort untried to please.

THOMAS SMITH,
No. 25 Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.
June 30-266-1c

MISCELLANEOUS

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C.

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Prof. Ancient Languages,
Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.
June 14-262-3m

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SINKING WELLS,

OR

THE NEW LABOR SAVING

ECONOMICAL PUMPS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE AND exclusive right to the patent improved method of sinking Wells, for the State of North Carolina, we desire to have a good, and reliable Agent in every county of the State.

As it is desirable for every family to have an abundant supply of water, on their own premises, for convenience, safety and economy, the sale of this Pump offers a fine opening for an enterprising man in each county, to engage in profitable business.

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Route via Virginia Central railroad to Jackson River depot until about 10th. July, when the railroad will be run to Covington; and from Bonsack's, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, via stages.

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May 30-250-4m*

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July 16 291-tf
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THE NEXT SCHOLASTIC YEAR WILL BEgin on Monday, the 30th. of September, 1867, and continue forty weeks. The year will be divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each, but there will be no vacation till July, 1868.

The Faculty the same as heretofore. Pupils received at any time and charged from date of arrival. Thorough instruction; parental discipline; advantages unsurpassed anywhere; very moderate charges; healthy location; religious privileges of all denominations ample; and every facility for intellectual and moral improvement.

Board and Tuition, per session of twenty weeks, $95, in currency.

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REV. S. MILTON FROST,
July 22-296-3aw10t President.

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FOR 1868,

HAVING SECURED FROM THE PARTIES, (who alone have the right to publish Turner's North Carolina Almanac,) the exclusive privilege of selling the same in this late, we would therefore give notice that this is the only "*Turner's Almanac*" authorised to be published in this State. The Almanac is now in preparation and will be issued in a short time. All who wish to supply themselves with the well known and long established "Turner's N. C. Almanac," are solicited to send in their orders early.

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July 23-294-tf

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FOR $1000 ONLY;

AND 250 HORSES FOR THE SMALL SUM OF

$25 EACH,

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TERMS FOR ALL—one half cash, balance in one and two years, with good security. Title warranted—and Deed given when all is paid.

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DOUGLAS BELL.
Aug 8-305-tf

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PHOTOGRAPHS!

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April 15-212-3m*

TO TOBACCONISTS.

It is a well established fact, that TOBACCO well flavored commands a better price and more ready sale than it does when not flavored or but badly so. Such being the case, would it not be to the interest of Manufacturers to use liberally pure flavoring materials, such as

Oil Aniseed,	Tonka Beans,
" Bergamot,	Gum Styrax,
" Cinnamon,	Mace,
" Citronella,	Nutmegs,
" Cloves,	Angelica Root,
" Geranium,	Orris "
" Lemon,	Snake "
" Mirbane,	Valerian "
" Nutmegs,	Aniseed, "
" Sassafras	Cardamon Seed,
" Wintergreen,	Coriander

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Six months	5 00
One year	10
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	5 00
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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, } SEATON GALES, } EDITORS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Our telegraphic dispatch from Washington, on Wednesday, advised the public that President Johnson had, through Gen. Grant, instructed Gen. Sickles, that no order of his, conflicting with the powers of the Federal Courts, can be issued.

Should Gen. Sickles obey the instructions, the effect will be to suspend General Order No. 10 in this District, so far as it affects the execution of writs or judgments which may be ordered by the Federal Courts. But if it suspends the Order to that extent, *because* the President holds that Gen. Sickles has transcended his authority and violates the Constitution, in ordering a suspension of the collection of a certain class of debts, why is it that the operation of the President's instructions does not suspend the Order, so far as the collection of *all* debts of the same class are concerned? If the Order of Gen. Sickles, as a stay-law, which prevents the collection of debts due from citizens of one State to those of another, violates the Constitution, is it not an equal violation of the Constitution for that Order to suspend the collection of the same class of debts due by citizens of the same State to each other? Nay, do not the instructions of the President, themselves, practically violate the Constitution of the United States, in that they operate to the prejudice of one class of citizens, for the benefit of another,—giving non-residents of a State superior advantages over the citizens of that State, through the processes of the Federal Courts? The Federal Courts guarantee to citizens of the United States, who are non-residents of a State, those rights in said State which the citizens thereof enjoy through the agency of the State Courts, but can they bestow *higher* privileges upon non-residents than the citizens themselves enjoy, agreeably to the Constitution? We think not.

But it will be said, that the powers of the State Courts were suspended by Gen. Sickles, but he had no right to touch the powers of the Federal Courts. This point, in order to be settled, turns wholly upon the solution of the question, whether the Congress had the power or right to establish military rule in the Southern States, to which all other rule was subject. The Reconstruction Acts most certainly confer upon Gen. Sickles plenary powers of government, until he establishes new governments within his military district, and subordinate all civil rule to him, as the military viceroy or agent and representative of the Congress. And this, Congress reiterates and re affirms in its last supplemental bill. The question is not, now, with General Sickles, had the Congress the constitutional right to make such laws, but *has it done* that thing? Gen. Sickles believes that it did—that it passed the law according to the constitutional forms, and that it is law, until repealed or pronounced unconstitutional by competent authority,—that so long as he is, therefore, the agent of Congress, he is bound to obey its instructions, according to his best judgment. The law also makes him its interpreter and inhibits him from listening to the interpretations of any civil officer, whatever. Now, leaving the Constitution and previous laws entirely out of the question, Gen. Sickles is clearly right; he is not bound to interpret law as a lawyer, but, as a Military Commander, he must interpret the law as an *order* from the Congress, to whom the law makes him alone responsible for the manner of its execution. As an officer of the United States army, he is of course amenable to the President, to Gen. Grant and to the Secretary of War, or to any other superior under whom he may be placed, for any violation of the law or rules which govern the army, but, as the military satrap or representative of Congress, in the execution of the Reconstruction Acts, the will of Congress alone, and his own judgment, must be his guide.—Hence, to our mind, it is plain, General Sickles having been clothed with the immense power of administering *government* in his District, that his will is the law, and suspends, modifies or abrogates all other laws which he may deem unwise or in conflict with the execution of his specialty—the Reconstruction laws. Therefore, Congress must have intended, that during the interval of its session, and until it modifies, changes or abrogates the Reconstruction Acts, all other government in the Military Districts must be exercised by the permission of the District Commanders, and that, hence, Chief Justice Chase, or any other Judge, has not the right to hold a Court within his Military District, without the consent of Gen. Sickles.

It seems to us further, that President Johnson acted in the outset upon this very idea, in refusing or not choosing to give instructions to the District Commanders. Moreover, Chief Justice Chase, it appears to us, stultifies himself in refusing to hold a Court in Virginia to try Mr. Davis, for two years, upon the ground, that a Court would dishonor itself, by holding its sessions in the presence of bayonets, when, in fact, the military in Virginia, at that time, had no plenary power, but was kept there simply to enforce the Bureau and Civil Rights bills, in matters relating to the negro alone, and not to interfere with his or any other Court that enforced the law; while now, after Congress has established military rule, as the only rule in these districts, he turns round and claims the right of his Court to enforce the laws of the United States, bayonets or no bayonets!—It is not the first time, nor the last, that the Judge has exhibited inconsistency.—Under the Reconstruction Acts, the President or Gen. Grant may relieve Gen. Sickles and transfer him to another command and appoint a successor, but the conduct of Gen. Sickles, as the executor of the Reconstruction Acts, neither the President nor Gen. Grant, nor any one but Congress, has the right under these laws to control.

It will be seen that our argument has proceeded entirely upon the facts as they stand, upon the theory that Congress has not transcended its powers, and that the Congress meant what it says in the Reconstruction Acts. We have spoken of facts as they exist, and not as they *ought* to have been. Gen. Sickles, as a military man, cannot act upon the *morale* of an order, as to whether it is right or wrong. He dare not question the *right* of the Congress. Even if he believed it was *wrong*, yet he is bound to obey the order, as he understands it, or resign.

The President, however, occupies a very different stand-point. He is the Chief Executive officer of the United States and is bound by his oath to execute the laws; but he is also bound to execute them according to the Constitution, as he understands his duty. He holds that the Constitution of the United States and the laws are in full force over the Southern States, *in spite of* the Reconstruction Acts, and that he is bound to see that the Reconstruction Acts, which he admits to be law, until repealed or constitutionally declared null and void, are administered according to the Constitution. Chief Justice Chase, we understand, holds the same opinions. Admitting that they are correct, (which we believe,) the President has done nothing more than his duty. Hence, there is really no conflict of authority, between the President and Gen. Sickles, except in so far as Gen. Sickles is the agent of Congress; but the conflict is really between the President *and the Congress*. It is the first instance in which a plain case of conflict can be made out between them. Who is to decide between them? Shall the sword? We trust not.—Though not lawyers, it appears to us that a case can easily be made up for the Supreme Court, which, to our minds, is the only proper arbiter in the case. Nor need there, or ought there, to be any ill-feeling between the President and Gen. Sickles, or any other party to the case. Let Gen. Sickles take his position,—and we hope he will maintain it firmly, and that the President, as his Military Chief, will not relieve him from his command, but will let the case take its proper course, so that the questions of authority and the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts may be fully tested by the proper *umpire*, the Supreme Court of the United States.

No one can deny, as the New York *World* says, that, whether Conover is a perjured scoundrel or not, for months he has been the intimate associate and adviser of the men whom his revelation exposes.—Whether he has been their agent, or partner, or only their victim, remains to be shown more fully by-and-by. We have yet to learn whether Conover's punishment for perjury was not procured expressly to put him out of the way, because he knew too much of what had been planned and purposed. It would be interesting to know if Ashley, Holt, and Riddle were sincere in their application for the pardon of Conover, and if this very application was not a trap for the President. It could be said by his enemies that he pardoned Conover from fear of him; that he bought him off from producing those terrible witnesses who were to tell all the dreadful things they knew about Mr. Johnson's connection with the assassination scheme. We have Conover's side of the story; now let us hear what his friends and partners, with whom he seems to have quarrelled, say about it. There is a trite adage about one class of people falling out and another class gaining thereby.

EXCELLENT SENTIMENTS.—An adjourned meeting of ex-officers, soldiers and sailors of the United States was held in Richmond, on Tuesday night. The character and aim of the Association will be understood from the following introduction to the Constitution and by-laws:

"The object of this association shall be to labor for the preservation of the liberty and the Union of the United States of America: to maintain the constitution thereof and the supremacy of the laws; to sustain the government against all enemies, both foreign and domestic; to thwart the designs of traitors and disloyalists; to protect, strengthen and defend all loyal men; to aid in securing such legislation in Virginia as will relieve the State from its present condition and despondency, and to place the enactment of suitable laws on such a firm national representative republican basis as will ever deter disorganizers and malcontents from attempting the destruction of a State fabric whose great end and aim should be the protection of its citizens, the fostering of industry, the development of material wealth, the education of her youth, and the virtue and intelligence of her children, whether native or adopted."

Some idea of the excellent spirit which prevailed upon the occasion may be gathered from the following episode in the proceedings:

"Col. Merrill said that he would rather take by the hand a Confederate soldier who fought from honest intentions in a wrong cause, if he honestly accepted the situation, than the so-called Virginian loyalist—even if he does have a newspaper—who voted for the ordinance of secession, and thereby put the former into service against his will.

Colonel Egbert said he was not in favor of keeping in office those renegade Virginians who voted for secession and then went North as Union shriekers, in preference to men who had perilled their lives in defence of their country."

Col. Merrill's allusion was to Hunnicutt, but it is equally as well applicable to certain parties in this State.

OF COURSE.—As was to have been expected, it is now stated that one reason why Mr. Stanton was unwilling to leave the War Office, was that he had "information of a scheme" "for arming military organizations in the late insurrectionary States, whose ultimate object is another assault upon the Government!" Of course.

For the Sentinel.

THE UNIVERSITY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The University has fallen upon evil days, as well as the other Institutions of the State, and release from those evils will not be had by meetings of the Board, and protracted consultation.—A change of policy, to suit present circumstances, as well as public justice, only can avail in this case. *The University can no longer be the Legislative favorite.* If it acts wisely, it will be sustained, but must share State favor with others. The Board may resolutely attempt to continue the old regime, but they will fail. They scorned the propositions of Trinity and others to divide the Land-Scrip. That was very unwise.—It is useless to say that the law of the State required the action that was had; every one understands that very well. It was an unwise use of a very flimsy quibble. It was bad policy to ask an appropriation, while the other Colleges received nothing and the Common Schools died. It was injudicious to mortgage the University property for money to galvanize appearances during the last year or two. It is foolish to suppose that things are not well known. It is better and wiser to look at things as they are. The great majority of the people are kindly disposed to the University; the Institution has done good service; her alumni are an honor to the country. She has very well acted her part in past times, but a new order of things has arisen. Many think that several things might be done advantageously:

1. Relinquish the Landscrip; the attempt to hold that will be ruinous.

2. Reconstruct the Faculty; have six Professors and no more.

3. Let the different denominations be represented fairly and squarely, no one having a preponderance.

4. Inaugurate a plan by which the whole collegiate system of the State shall be governed by uniform laws, requiring all to exist by their own merits, and permitting each to be publicly aided as the Legislature might think proper.

These things being done, the Trustees of the University may go before the next Legislature, asking pecuniary relief, and they will find universal good will, their debts will be paid, and they will have such endowment as will enable them to live. All denominations and all classes will favor them, and they will continue to be the leading College in the State. Without some such movement, it is vain to expect anything. Some large note holders against the Bank of the State have a very considerable voice in this matter, and the said note holders will be satisfied with nothing but thorough reform. After all, is not this programme fair? Where is the injustice? The University belongs to the State in fact, and if the State changes its plans, who has a right to complain? We want Trinity, Wake Forest and Davidson to flourish. We think they ought to be assisted, and we all together, shoulder to shoulder, ought, and I hope will, support the University on a fair, liberal basis.

POPULUS.

For the Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I notice, in a late Raleigh *Standard*, a letter from W. W. Holden, ex-member of the Convention which signed the ordinance of secession, addressed to a Committee of Davidson County Radicals. In that letter occurs the following paragraph, to which I wish to call attention:

"The enemies of the government can not, if they would, defeat a Convention. The Convention will make a sound Republican Constitution. Our opponents will call it a *radical* Constitution. It will be ratified by the people. But if, by possibility, it should be rejected by the votes of traitors, I believe Congress will not regard their votes, but will accept the Constitution."

Now, Messrs. Editors, I put it to you, if this is not placing obstacles in the way of reconstruction, by throwing a doubt upon the honesty and good faith of Congress and the solemn guarantees of the Military Acts? Sec. 5. of the first Act expressly requires, as one of the necessary preliminaries to reconstruction, that the Constitution, adopted by the Convention, shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification; yet here is a threat that Congress will disregard its own obligations and spit upon the voice of the majority.

Again, I put it to you if Holden's threat is not also directed against Gen. Sickles, for whom, it is well known, he has a great dislike, for the very satisfactory reason, among others, that Sickles don't like him? It will be the duty of the Military Commander to transmit the Constitution to Congress, when it shall be ratified by a majority, and *only then*. Holden's threat is, that if Gen. Sickles refuses to send a *minority* Constitution to Congress, he (and his co revolutionists) will get it there *over his shoulders!*

By the way, the ex-P. G. says, in the same letter, that he is going on a stumping tour, soon, as far as Buncombe. I want *Zeb. Vance* to meet him. What say you? I have but one tear about the business. If Mr. Holden were to hear of it, the North Carolina Railroad would be *minus* one promised passenger,—sure. If "Zeb" don't meet him, I trust that other gentlemen will, at various points, and tell the people all about his old secession antecedents, his war record, and his "unqualified opposition to negro-suffrage," a short while ago, which he proclaimed from the house-tops.

WAKE.

[We hear it suggested that the Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., shall take him on the lower part of the route, and that Gov. Vance take him, after Mr. Turner is through with him, and finish him in the mountains.—*Sentinel.*]

ENGLISH LABORERS.—An English paper of a recent date contains the following item of news, which sounds strangely enough coming from the country of Wilberforce, the land of Exeter Hall, and a people whose objection to Confederate Independence was African slavery:

"Two agricultural laborers, named respectively Ephraim Beatle and Thomas Hennah, were on Friday summoned before Mr. Gully, County Magistrate at St. Austell, Cornwall, for unlawfully absenting themselves from their master's service. The defendants were committed to jail for one month with hard labor, and in default of paying the costs of the prosecution, to fourteen days' further imprisonment."

RUMORS.—The air is thick with rumors. We give some of them, not to endorse them, but simply as a specimen of what is afloat. It is said that a court of inquiry is to be instituted over the conduct of Judge Holt, chief of the Bureau of Military Justice. General Grant, it is rumored, will act as Secretary of War only until General McClellan can be heard from, who will be called to the portfolio of the War Department. Others claim that ex-Governor Andrew will be invited to become Mr. Stanton's successor. General Banks' name, too, is mentioned in the same connection. It is stoutly affirmed in certain quarters that Mr. Ashley will be legally proceeded against on a charge of conspiracy, on account of his recent connection with the arch-perjurer Conover.—*Wash. Express*, 14th.

An editor puffing a certain class of air-tight coffins, says: "No person having once tried one of these coffins will ever use any other."

SUSPENSION OF MR. STANTON—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1867.*

SIR:—By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same.

You will at once transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property, now in your custody and charge.

Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.

WAR DEP. WASHINGTON CITY, *August 12, 1867.*

SIR: Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the power and authority vested in you, as President, by the constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same, and also directing me at once to transfer to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in my custody and charge.

Under a sense of public duty, I am compelled to deny your right, under the constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers and other public property in my custody and charge. But inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force.

Very respectfully yours,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1867.

SIR: The Honorable Edwin M. Stanton having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office.

The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers, and other public property now in his charge.

Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

GRANT TO STANTON.

HEADQ'RS ARMIES OF THE U. S., WASHINGTON, Aug. 12th.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Sir:—Enclosed herewith, *I have to transmit to you* a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States *notifying me* of my assignment as *Acting Secretary of War*, and *directing me* to assume those duties at once.

In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my approbation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability with which you have ever discharged the duties of Secretary of War. With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

STANTON TO GRANT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, Aug. 12, 1867.*

GENERAL GRANT: Your note of this date, accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed to you, August 12th, by the President, appointing you Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and informing me of your acceptance of the appointment, has been received. Under a sense of public duty, I am compelled to deny the President's right, under the laws of the United States, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or authorize any other person to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, or to require me to transfer to you or any other person the records, books, papers and other public property in my official custody as Secretary of War; but inasmuch as the President assumed to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, and you have notified me of your acceptance of the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, I have no alternative but to submit under protest to the superior force of the President.

You will please accept my acknowledgment of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed.

I am, with sincere regard, truly yours,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To General U. S. Grant.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE FALL OF MR. STANTON.

By the official correspondence published this day in the *Intelligencer*, it will be seen that the President has suspended the functions of Hon. Edwin Stanton as Secretary of War up to (under the law) twenty days after the meeting of the Senate at its next session. Meanwhile, or *ad interim*, General Grant is to do the duties of Secretary of War.

The period, as to Mr. Stanton, one hundered days, is a long one in American politics. President making is now rife, and when Congress meets the Secretaryship of War will be parcelled out by politicians of both parties in an infinite variety of complications. In the hundred days referred to Mr. Stanton will have abundant time for repentance, for deep sorrow that "all the ends he aimed at" were not for his country, rather than for that party and personal ambition which have brought to their bloody feet unnecessarily protracted war, disastrous losses in campaigns of battles, a national debt of mountainous proportion, untold suffering of prisoners of war by withholding from them the aid dictated by the commonest sympathies between man and man, and a practical continuance of the war upon the prostrate Southern people, even to this day. Under such circumstances, who in the hundred days that intervene between now and the assembling of Congress is to bow at the shrine of Edwin M. Stanton? Who and where are they, that are to raise down-trodden banners, and carry them on the points of their swords to victory? Now, like Wolsey, he may say:

"Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness!
This is the state of man: to day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And—when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening—nips his root,
And then he falls, as I do."

A Radical paper suggests Stanton for the Presidency. Hadn't it better add Holt for the Vice Presidency? Perhaps in so particular a case the black wing of the party might be induced to forego their claim for half the offices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

ALL the members of the Raleigh Debating Society are requested to meet at their Hall over Creech's Store, this evening, at 7½ o'clock.
August 16 1t.

FAST HORSE! BUGGY AND HARNESS!

One large Bay Harness Horse, *Fast*,
One open Buggy *good as new*,
One set single Harness, *new*,
One " double " "
Any or all of which can be bought low, for cash or a satisfactory note.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Aug 16-8-tf

HANDSOME GREY MARE, FOR SALE.

I will sell my thoughbred IRON GREY MARE. She is six years old in May 1868. She is by PHIL. BROWN, out of a Lexington Mare, is 15 hands high and weighs about 1000lbs. She works kindly anywhere, rides well, and is in every way reliable. Price $400.
Apply to
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Aug 16-8-tf
Standard and Progress copy.

STEFF'S CELEBRATED PIANOS!

A SAMPLE INSTRUMENT is now on exhibition at TUCKER'S NEW HALL.

These Pianos are unsurpassed. The prices are very reasonable, and we will sell on accommodating terms to responsible parties.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
Aug 16-8-tf Raleigh, N. C.

VIRGINIA HAMS!

We have a small lot of Virginia Hams, which we will sell cheap, to close consignment.
JENKINS & PERRY.
Aug 16-8-tf

APPLE CIDER VINEGAR FOR PICKLING.

Those who are suffering with *excessive sweetness* have only to get a few *drops* of this, if they want to feel *sour* all over. Better send before it is all gone.
JENKINS & PERRY.
Aug 16-8-tf

DON'T FORGET!

That we are in daily receipt of those delicious Westbrook Peaches.
JENKINS & PERRY.
Aug 16-8-tf

FRUIT TREES AND GRAPE VINES.

Those wishing to supply themselves with choice and improved varieties of FRUIT TREES and GRAPE VINES, from the famous Nurseries of Westbrook & Co, Greensboro, N. C., will please leave their orders with us, and we will deliver them the trees and vines at our store, opposite Market Square, Fayetteville Street.

We will be prepared, in a few days, to furnish Catalogues from which those wishing to order can make such selections as they wish before giving us their orders.

Choice fruit sells well in any market, and in view of the difficulty of procurring labor for the successful cultivation of Cotton, &c., farmers should lose no time in bestowing a portion of their attention to orchards and vineyards. An inconsiderable amount of money, expended now in the purchase of choice fruit trees and such grape vines as experience has proven to be best adapted to our soil and climate, will, in a few years, bring in the return of hundreds of dollars. Orders are respectfully solicited.
JENKINS & PERRY.
Aug 16-8-tf Agents.

CUBA MOLASSES

AT AUCTION,

BY CRONLY & MORRIS, AUCTIONEERS, ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21st.

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

We will sell on our wharf, foot of Mulberry Street,

100 Hhds. }
22 Tierces, } Prime Cardenas Molasses.
31 Bbls. }

Entire balance of Cargo of Schooner "Antelope," direct from Cardenas.
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Aug 16-8-4d Wilmington, N. C.

BEARD'S PATENT LOCK TIE,

ALSO,

BEARD'S

Patent Self-Adjusting Tie,

THE MOST SIMPLE AND GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE FOR BALING COTTON.

MUCH SAFER FROM FIRE, AND CHEAPER THAN ROPE,

HAVING SOLD LARGELY LAST SEASON

THE PATENT LOCK TIE,

we can recommend them to give entire satisfaction. We have taken the Agency for the State, and will continue to keep a large supply on hand.

For one Ton, and upwards, to dealers, a liberal discount will be allowed.
E. MURRAY & CO.,
Aug 16-8-2m Wilmington, N. C.
Standard copy.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE AND HARDWARE STORE.

SELL EVERY ARTICLE NEEDED BY THE Coach and Harness Maker: Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Axles, Enamelled Leather and Cloth, Harness Leather and Trimmings, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, &c., &c.
April 2-201-1t

NOTICE.

The next session of the NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND will commence on Monday, the 2nd. day of September, 1867.

Any information in relation to the admission of pupils can be obtained upon application to me, by letter or otherwise.
W. J. PALMER,
Aug 15-7-1m Principal.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD CO.,
RALEIGH, Aug. 14th, 1867.

ON the 15th. inst., a cash dividend of *five* per *cent.* together with the proceeds of sale of fractional shares will be paid, at the office of the Company, to the stockholders, or their authorized agents.

The Stock dividend of 5 per cent. will be distributed upon the return of original certificates, to be taken in, and new certificates issued, including increased stock.

By order of Board of Directors.
W. W VASS,
Aug 15-7-tf. Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Two ladies of experience and ability desire situations as Teachers. They are prepared to teach Music, Latin and French, with the English branches.

Best of references given, if required.
Address P. O., Box 9,
Aug 14-6-tf Goldsboro, N. C.

IMPORTANT TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

The Publishers of the North Carolinian have on hand to dispose of a large quantity of NEWSPAPER TYPES AND MATERIAL, nearly new, and of a superior quality. If desired, they can supply two weekly papers or one daily without regard to size, with everything pertaining to a first class printing establishment. The type to be disposed of is of various sizes and styles.
HEARNE, DUNHAM & McDANIEL,
Aug 14-6-3t WILSON, N. C.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership of J. D. C. & J. M. POOL, Manufacturers of Tobacco, &c., was dissolved by mutual consent the 30th. June last.

J. M. POOL has disposed of his interest to his late partner, J. D. C. Pool, who assumes all liabilities, and is authorized to close the business of the concern.

The business will be continued by J. D. C. Pool.
J. D. C. POOL,
J. M. POOL.
Kittrell's, Aug 14-1aw3t*

RAILROADS.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALL STATE

RAILWAY LINES

FROM CHARLOTTE AND ALL POINTS ON THE N. C. AND ITS CONNECTING RAIL ROADS TO THE SEABOARD AT WILMINGTON N. C., OR NORFOLK VA., via GOLDSBORO;

ALSO VIA PETERSBURG AND CITY POINT.

The Railways composing this all STATE RAILWAY line have recently agreed to unite in a

GREAT THROUGH AIR LINE

route to all the Northern markets on equal terms and charges *via* our own ports, or by way of Norfolk or Petersburg Va., to and from the North.

No discrimination in favor of any place or city, only so far as to carry the great products of the State as well as return merchandise over the Railway lines largely *owned by the State*.

This arrangement, while it gives as great facilities and as cheap rates as by any *other* line, will aid in paying something into the State Treasury and into the common school fund, by which taxes will be lightened and the poor children educated. These are some of the reasons for a change of route to pass by Goldsboro.

The N. C. R. R., the Wil. & Weldon R. R. and the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Companies, have agreed that all goods, not otherwise specially directed, shall pass by way of Goldsboro, for Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, at the same rates and in the same time that they can be carried by any other route.

This has been arranged and freight trains now run in close connection from Portsmouth to Charlotte.

CARS RUN THROUGH WITHOUT BREAKING BULK.

☞ Be careful in shipping from New York to ship by old Dominion Steamship Co., 187 Greenwich Street, or Pier 37, North River.

By old Bay line from Baltimore

By Clyde's Steamers or Annemessic Railway, Philadelphia.

By E. Sampson & Co. Steamers, Central Wharf, Boston.

☞ *See that no special direction is given to your goods by any Railway—not mentioned here.*

Take a through receipt to go by the "*United air line*," *care of R. R. Agent, Portsmouth.*

WILLIAM SMITH,
Master of Transportation.
Wil. & Weldon, R. R. Co.
Wilmington, Aug 2-303-1m

Charlotte Times, Old North State, Salisbury, and Progress, Raleigh, copy one month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLEAN SWEEP!

SELLING ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING

AT COST,

FOR CASH, AND CASH ONLY!

From this time forth I will sell my entire Stock of Goods at Cost to make room for my Winter Stock, consisting in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
PRINTS, WHITE GOODS,
IRISH LINEN, TOWELING,
LINEN CAMBRIC H'DK'S,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BLEACHED SHIRTING,
UNBLEACHED SHIRTING,
BED TICKING,
10-4 SHEETING,
STRIPED DOMESTIC,
LINEN DUCK,
COTTONADES,
HATS, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large Stock of the most celebrated manufacture of Gent's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

Now is the time for you to lay in your supply of Goods, for they are advancing North. I am selling at cost. Come one and all and examine my stock and prices. Do not be induced to buy goods elsewhere until you give me a call. When I say I am selling at Cost I mean just what I say; it is not for the purpose of humbugging you.

Merchants in the City whose stocks need replenishing would do well to call soon and make their purchases.
GEO. T. COOKE.
Aug 8-309-tf

TO SHIPPERS.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALL STATE

RAILWAY LINES, (THAT USED TO BE!)

THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD, THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD, UNLESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY SAY VIA R. & G. R. R!

WE inaugurated and are the *Great through Inland Air Line Route* to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of Shippers, North and South, for the last ten years, as the *ten Thousand* Shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the State near Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her Interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come $40,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!

The Great Inland Air Line Freight

ROUTE,

Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,

is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are *required so to direct your Freights*, or they will be taken by another Route!

To Insure your Freight being carried over this *Great* Inland Air Line safely, direct your consignees to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point Va., *via Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:

FROM BOSTON:

Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:

Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, Foot Beach St., Office 187, Greenwich St. Cor. Day; N. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:

(Via Annamessic.) Phila., Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 N. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

FROM BALTIMORE:

Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, L. B. Parks, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 90 Light Street Wharf.
C. B. ALLEN,
Aug 6-305-tf Freight Ag't
Raleigh, N. C.

1867, FALL TRADE. 1867.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

BUGGY MATERIALS.

RIMS, Hubs, Spokes, Shafts, Dash Leather, Enamelled Muslin, Drilling, Canvass-Duck, Malcskin, Oil Carpeting, with a general assortment of other materials.

ALSO,

Cut Nails and Finishing Brads.

J. BROWN,
Aug 12-313-tf With HART & LEWIS.

LIFE INSURANCE.

From the "Home Friend."

The Ætna Life Insurance Co.

IT IS ALWAYS WITH PLEASURE THAT WE observe the evidences of prosperity in the workings of any Life Insurance Company. To our day the advantages of Life Assurance are too apparent to require argument in its behalf; but at the same time, there are not a few who stand ready at all times to seize upon a straw and cast it in one side of the scales, in the hope of counterbalancing the weight in the other; and inasmuch as the success of any particular Company is, or should be, an index of the general prosperity of all that are properly well conducted, we take space at present in noticing the present prosperous condition of the Ætna. Our figures are from the pen of Prof. Elizur Wright, late Insurance Commissioner for the State of Massachusetts, whose opinion upon matters of insurance is perhaps entitled to more weight than that of any other man in the country; not only from his acknowledged abilities as a scholar, but as well from his long familiarity with the details of the science of Insurance.

Statistics are often made up with a view to suit particular cases; but not so with those of Prof. Wright. In the statement before us from this distinguished source, and which we have carefully examined, the Ætna is given of all the policies of the Ætna in force on the first of January 1867; and we take the liberty of inserting here a few of his figures.

At the date above mentioned, there were in force a total of nine hundred and eighty-four non-participating policies, insuring the sum of one million six hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and ninety dollars; of the present value of one hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and seven cents; making a grand total of twenty-six thousand and three policies actually in force, insuring the sum of sixty-seven millions fifty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and of the total present value of three million six hundred and thirty-nine thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-seven cents. But as the prosperity of a Company depends not so much upon the amount of its business as upon its solvency—its ability to pay its debts, we go a step further, and find that while the Ætna has in force this large number of policies, with some small annuities amounting in the whole to three millions four hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and sixteen cents of liabilities, it has a total of assets at the same date, of four millions four hundred and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-six cents; or nearly one million of dollars of assets in excess of its liabilities. From the same source we learn that after paying a dividend of fifty per cent. the ensuing year upon those on the ordinary life plan entitled to the same, amounting to two hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-two cents, there is an excess of ninety-three thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-four cents; and that the surplus from the ten-payment life policies exceeds two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars.

In the year 1864 the Company issued five hundred and eighty-nine policies; in 1862 it issued eight hundred and four; in 1863 it issued eighteen hundred and twenty-two, or more than double the number of the previous year; in 1864 it issued four thousand five hundred and seventy-seven, being again more than double the number issued during the preceding year; in 1865 it issued eight thousand eight hundred and fifteen policies, being another increase of nearly a hundred per cent; while during the year 1866 it issued fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty-nine policies, being an increase of five thousand three hundred and seventy-four over the issue of 1865, and being more than twenty-four times the amount of business done in the year 1861, when the new plan of operation commenced. Up to the present time the Company has issued this year between five and six thousand policies; and if the business continues the same during the year, the result will show another very large increase over that of last year.

During the year 1866 the receipts of the Company for premiums and interest were over three and a half millions of dollars, while during the same period the total expenditures were but a fraction over one million; in which sum is included the accrued claims by death to the amount of nearly four hundred thousand dollars. This statement shows that the business of the Company for the last year added to the Surplus Fund, after the payment of all claims, of every nature whatever, the sum of two millions three hundred and sixty-five thousand and ten dollars and eighty-one cents, being a sum larger than the entire previous Surplus.

It has been represented that a large part of the profits of the Company go to enrich the stockholders; but the only foundation that we can find for such allegation, is the fact that the stockholders receive the profits of the small amount of business that is done on the stock, or non-participating plan. The entire profits accruing on the participating plan, except six per cent. paid annually on a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, belong to the insured, and are divided among them every year. Comparisons are needless, and often out of place, and we shall make none; but we do not hesitate to say that the record of the Ætna for the past year, is as honorable and flattering to the Company as it is gratifying to the policy-holders. Its success, as shown by the statement above made, is almost unprecedented; and it seems hardly credible that any Company should have gone on doubling its business, year by year, as the Ætna has done during the period covered by our brief review; yet such is the case, and the most gratifying part of the record is that for the past year, whereby the Surplus Fund has been so very largely increased. These successes are to be attributed, in a great measure, to the management of the Company. The officers from the President down, have been untiring in their efforts; and they have not forgotten that very important and necessary class of individuals—the Agents, whose co-operation they have secured by affording every facility to those agents that could be desired. We congratulate the Ætna upon its success in the past, and its prospects for the future; and we cordially tender the wish that its record for the present year may be as gratifying as that shown by the last annual statement.

The ÆTNA is now issuing

NEARLY 1500 POLICIES EVERY MONTH

and is doing by far the largest business of any other Company in the Southern States.

OVER 850 PERSONS,

Among the number our most prominent and influential citizens and leading business men, are insured in this department alone.

DEATH POLICIES, amounting to $28,000, have been paid to Widows and Orphans in this State.

Participating Life, non Forfeiting Endowment and Term Policies are issued.

W. H. CROW,
General Agent for N. C. and Va., South of James River.
W. H. McKEE, *Medical Examiner.*
Aug. 5-304-2w.

RAILROADS.

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GEN. SUP'T.
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 6, 1867.

REGULAR SCHEDULE.

ON and after July 7th, the following Schedule will be run by the Passenger trains over this Railroad:

DAY TRAINS,

Will leave Wilmington every morning (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, A. M., and

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 13 *minion* lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	2,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	3,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867.

To Advertisers.—The public will find the *Sentinel* one of the best mediums of advertising in the State. Its circulation covers a larger area, perhaps, than any other paper.

Capt. R. A. Shotwell, of Newbern, is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertising for the *Sentinel* in Craven, Carteret, Jones and Onslow. He will spend the summer at Morehead City and Beaufort, and will give us the news from that section.

Military Commission.—Mr. Samuel A. Phillips appeared, on yesterday, and was allowed permission to correct a portion of his testimony, given on Tuesday, relative to his having fired his pistol, so as to refer only to the occasion on which Bebee was killed.

The Judge Advocate stating that the expected witness had not yet come up, the Court adjourned to meet this, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

New Advertisements.—O. G. Parsley & Co., Wilmington, (*per* Cronley and Morriss, Auctioneers,) will sell at auction, in that City, on the 21st., a large cargo of prime Molasses, direct from Cardenas.

Beard's Patent Lock-Tie, and Beard's Patent Self-adjusting Tie: E. Murray & Co., Wilmington, N. C.

Mechanics' Tools, Labor-Saving Pumps, &c: Mitchell, Allen & Co., Newbern.

Fast Horse, Buggy and Harness, and a handsome, thorough-bred gray Mare, for sale: Apply to B. P. Williamson & Co.

See various interesting and attractive announcements by Jenkins & Perry, Fayetteville Street, who keep a first rate Family Grocery establishment.

Branson, Farrar & Co. announce that they have one of Steiff's celebrated Pianos now on exhibition in Tuckers' new Hall.

Registration in this City.—Registration commenced at the Court House, in Raleigh, on yesterday. Everything progressed quietly, and but little interest was manifested in the matter. The weather being quite inclement, the number out was not so large as it otherwise doubtless would have been. The result of the first day's registration is as follows: Whites 71; Blacks 67.

Registration at Auburn.—We learn that the first day's Registration at this precinct, in this County, resulted as follows: Whites 56; Blacks 40.

Mayor's Court.—Stephen Jordan, *alias* Stephen Southerland, colored, was up, charged with stealing two mules from Solon Southerland, of Warren county, N. C.—Mules recovered and defendant returned to the Superior Court for trial.

Tuckers' Hall.—The Hon. D. L. Swain, LL. D., will deliver an address on the occasion of the opening of this splendid structure, on the evening of Saturday, the 24th. inst., at 8 o'clock. We are requested to extend an invitation to be present to the Press and Public.

The following *permanent* rules and regulations for the Hall have been adopted, viz: The private boxes, parquette and right-hand side of the gallery (going up) are reserved exclusively for the white people; the left-hand side (going up) and the front of the gallery for the colored people.

We have had the pleasure of visits, within a day or two, from our cotemporaries, Col. Pool, of the Newbern *Journal of Commerce*, and Mr. Furman, of the Henderson *Index*. We are pleased to find both gentlemen in good health and spirits.

State Bonds.—It will be remembered that the Public Treasurer advertised for proposals, until the 10th. inst., for the purchase of $800,000 bonds of the State, with coupons for interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually, in order to pay the State's subscription to the Western N. C. Railroad. The Act required that no bid for less than par should be entertained. We learn that the Company itself took all the Bonds at par, in payment of the State's subscription. The bonds are amply protected by collateral security, and the mortgage of the bonds will doubtless enable the Company to raise the means for a vigorous prosecution of their great State work. Under its present efficient management, we look for the best results.

Instruments Requiring Stamps.—The following are the instruments to be stamped, and the stamps to be used in ordinary business transactions. Cut this out and preserve it for reference:

All notes and evidence of debt, five cents on each $100; if under $100, five cents; if over $100, five cents on each additional $100 or part thereof.

All receipts, for any amount without limit, over $20, two cents; if $20 or under, nothing.

All deeds and deeds of trust, fifty cents on each $500 in value of the property conveyed, or the amount secured; when a deed of trust is duly stamped, the note secured must not be, but they should be endorsed to show the reason why.

All appraisements of estates or of estrays, five cents on each sheet or piece of paper.

Affidavits of every description are exempt from stamp duty.

Acknowledgments to deeds, &c., are also exempt.

Contracts and agreements, five cents, except for rent; when for rent, fifty cents for $300 of rent, or less; if over $300, fifty cents for each $200 or less over $300.

Any person interested can affix and cancel stamps.

Governor Worth.—His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, has performed his entire duty, since, by the suffrage of his fellow citizens, he was called upon to preside over the destinies of North Carolina.—He is deservedly popular with the authorities that be, because his record is such as to inspire confidence. Though we may differ with Governor Worth upon minor questions, we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that his Excellency is the very best Executive now presiding over any of the Southern States.

He possesses the confidence of President Johnson and of General Sickles. That this is true it is not necessary for us to speak of any action of the authorities, other than the recent order from General Sickles materially modifying General Order 32, so far as the selection of Jurors is concerned.

Governor Worth is a true man, consistent and unwavering in principle, and not at all disposed to swerve from what he considers right. Can his opponents have as much said for them in truth?—*Newbern Journal of Commerce.*

The Tribune Makes a Note of it.—The *Tribune* quotes the *Herald's* remarkable announcement that "a new organization, headed by Grant, and having for its platform the supremacy of the white man in the affairs of this Government, would, at the Presidential election next year, sweep the Radical party from existence," and makes the following note thereon:

"How happens it that every renegade from Radicalism is so vociferous for Grant? What is the mystic tie that binds our Weeds and Bennetts, our backsliders from everything Republican but the loaves and fishes, in such loving accord that Grant is our only man for President? Is not here incitement to profitable reflection?"

"If you plant the water-million
You must expect for the seed to grow."
[OLD SONG.

The New York *Herald* apprehends there is danger that "the vast majority of white free born citizens of the United States are henceforth to be governed by four millions of emancipated negroes, who, notwithstanding *their ignorance and degradation*, are to be entrusted with the balance of power."

Why, then, did the North acquiesce in elevating this mass of "ignorance and degradation" to political equality with the superior race?

The fruit is of the seed you planted.—*Norfolk Journal.*

A large number of clergymen, at Richmond, Va., of various religious denominations, have published a card in the Richmond papers in refutation of the charges brought against them by Governor Pierpont, that the spirit of "the Southern pulpit is thoroughly disloyal." To all the allegations brought against them by Governor Pierpont they offer "a unanimous and unequivocal denial."

It is said that the able practitioner, Dr. Bulkins, is of opinion that Carlotta was poisoned before leaving Mexico, and that she carried with her the germ of the frightful malady which broke out on the 4th of October following, at Rome. She is to be subjected to a treatment calculated to calm her mind, and neutralize the effects of the alterative of her blood. If this treatment succeeds, Dr. Bulkins hopes a cure is still possible.

Well Put In.—At Adams Express office, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, directed to the United States Hotel, Atlantic City, was a box made of larchwood, light almost as paste board, and thus tenderly inscribed:

"TO THE EXPRESS AGENT."

'This packet contains a duck of a bonnet,
Expressman, I pray you place nothing upon it.
'Tis made of a ribbon, a straw, and a feather,
The whole with a postage stamp fastened together.
Its owner, a damsel, is youthful and fair;
But, like Flora McFlimsey, has nothing to wear.

Beware, Expressman! I warn you, take heed,
And forward this bonnet with care and speed."

Secretary Seward.—The report this morning that Secretary Seward had intimated his intention to resign is untrue. Some idle gossips, observing that he was riding with Secretary Stanton yesterday afternoon, doubtless circulated the false rumor. His meeting with President Johnson to-day is reported as being of a most cordial nature.—*Wash. Express, 14th.*

The suspension of Stanton, and the appointment of General Grant to the direction of the War Department, evidence two things which a few days since were regarded as very doubtful; first, that Mr. Johnson has not made up his mind to masterly inactivity; second, that the Commander in-chief is not so thoroughly identified with the Radical party as its leaders and organs would have the country believe.—*Petersburg Index.*

"General" Dockery, of the Cornstalk Cavalry and Commander of the Save-your-Bacon Division of North Carolina, is out in a speech to the freedmen, in which he praises them with all his eloquence. Before they were voters he told General Howard that they were thieves and vagabonds. Let all honest men put their heels upon such orators.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

With regard to the doctrine of woman's rights, the venerable Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, says the root of the great error of our day, is, that woman is to be made independent and self-supporting—precisely what she never can be, because God never designed she should be. Her support, her dignity, her beauty, her honor and happiness, he adds, lie in her dependence as wife, mother and daughter.

The Army Headquarters.—Although General Grant is acting as Secretary of War, still he has not ceased his functions as General in Chief of the Army, and all communications should be addressed to each Department, as heretofore.—*Washington Express.*

General Thomas is on a tour through Tennessee, and according to his suggestions, it is said an order has been issued, directing the mustering out of all the State militia, except a few companies which will be retained in West Tennessee.

Francis Joseph of Austria says, since the execution of Maximilian, that he will never sign another death warrant.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Thursday Afternoon Dispatches.

GEN. MEAGHER—MEXICAN NEWS—YELLOW FEVER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

A funeral oration on Gen. Meagher was delivered to-day by Richard O'Gorman. Mayor Hoffman presided at the meeting.

Mexican advices, via Havana, say that Juarez has ordered Santa Anna's trial under the law of 1862, by which conviction follows identification. Marquez has been captured at Hacienda. The Yellow Fever is raging throughout the island of Cuba.

ARREST OF J. H. BRADLEY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, M.

Mr. Bradley was arrested this morning on affidavits charging him with sending a challenge to Fisher. Bradley waived an examination and was bailed in the sum of $2,000. The Chief of Police served out the warrant.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15, M.

Cotton firm, 28½.
Gold $1,40½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 15, M.

Cotton quiet and steady. Sales 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Aug. 15, M.

Bonds 74. Consols 94½.

Friday Morning Dispatches.

FATAL ACCIDENT—NEW COTTON—REGISTRATION IN ALABAMA, &c., &c.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 15, P. M.

An accident occurred on the Augusta and Savannah Railroad, last night, near McBean's Station, by the washing away of a culvert, which resulted in the killing the engineer and two firemen.

The first bale of new cotton, raised in Georgia, sold for 30 cents per pound. It was classed as strict middling.

Three bales of new cotton were received at Montgomery on Friday. It was classed as strict middling and sold at 26½.

Charles A. Johnson, colored, who was banished from Mobile by Mayor Horton, has been imprisoned at Montgomery for the alleged offence of selling papers ridiculing Horton.

County Conventions are being held in Florida for the purpose of adopting a platform upon which the whites and blacks can unite in the formation of a State Constitution, at the approaching Convention, which will guarantee equal justice and protection to the rights and interests of both parties.

It is believed the rain of yesterday will seriously injure the corn by the overflow of the bottom lands.

So far as heard from, the following is the result of registration in Alabama: White 59,045; Blacks 76,640. Total 135,685.

REGISTRATION IN WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 15, P. M.

Registration commenced in the first ward today. There is but little excitement attending it. The result is, 21 whites and 326 blacks.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15,—P. M.

Gen. Steedman's business here is confined to the Revenue interests of his District.

Holt has returned from a Northern trip. His suspension is daily expected.

Brig. Gen. Horace Porter, Aid to Gen. Grant, succeeds Gen. Pelouze as Adjutant General of the War Department, who retires, it is alleged, on account of ill health.

The Turkish legation has arrived.

The Treasury contains $106 000,000 in coin and $74,500,000 in currency, to-day.

Internal Revenue to-day $305,000.

The same Treasury order that applies to the Missouri bonds stolen from the Interior department is made applicable to those of Tennessee and North Carolina stolen at the same time. Holders must show that they purchased the bonds in good faith before they can realize on them.

The report of the Congressional committee on Southern Railroads exculpates Mr. Johnson from connection with the alleged fraud.

The Consul at Vera Cruz, under date of Aug. 1st., informs Secretary Seward that Santa Ana arrived on the 13th. of July.

The order from the Government at Mexico city is to confine Santa Ana, Vidal and Rivas in the Castle of San Juan in separate rooms and in close confinement.

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 15,—P. M.

The full returns of Registration shows: Whites 44,732; Blacks 82,907.

The white majority in this City is 47.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15, P. M.

Cotton firm. Sales 10,000 bales 28½.
Flour, State $7 40@11. Southern $11@$14,50.
Corn firm. Mixed Western $1,10@$1,12
Turpentine 59@60. Rosin $3 37½@$8,50.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15,—P. M.

Cotton steady and firm. Middling 28@29.
Flour steady. Howard Street Superfine $9@9,25; shipping brands $11,25@$11,75.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 15,—P. M.

Spirits Turpentine dull, 55. Rosin $2,85@$7.

COMPANY SHOPS HOTEL,

RE-OPENED!

The Subscriber respectfully informs the travelling public, that she has re-opened the above Hotel; and guarantees to do all in her power to make her house worthy of public patronage.

MRS. ROSA ROWE,
late Mrs. Rosa Jeffreys, and lately Proprietress of Cooke's Hotel,
Aug 15-7-2w* Raleigh, N. C.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR!!!

Bought expressly for PICKLING.
For sale by
DOUGLAS BELL.
Aug 15-7-tf

LARD—No. 1.

Just received a few Packages of that nice LARD, by DOUGLAS BELL.
Aug 8-309-tf

A LOT OF NICE BREAD CORN.

ALSO,

80 Gross Parlor Matches.
Just received and for sale by
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Aug 10-311-tf

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

Misses NASH and Miss KOLLOCK, Principals.

The Fall Term of 1867 will open on the 26th. July, and continue twenty weeks.
Circulars forwarded on application.
June 3-295-3m*

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

Produce Commission Merchants,

CORNER HIGH & WATER STREETS,

Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Liverpool, or London, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipments, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandise.
Aug 13-5-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, MAY TERM, 1867.

In rem. On the matter of Romulus M. Saunder's will.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that William J. Saunders, and Bradly T. Johnson, and his wife Jane Johnson, heirs at law of the testator, the said R. M. Saunders, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the Semi-Weekly *Sentinel*, for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the 3rd. Monday in August next, then and there to see proceedings in this matter, and to make themselves parties thereto, if they shall see proper so to do.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3rd. Monday in May, A. D. 1867. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
June 13-2awdw

NEWS BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

—The Bradley-Fisher Difficulty.—Our Telegram, in another column, communicates the arrest of Mr. Bradley, in Washington. The following is the letter which he addressed Judge Fisher:

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1867.

Hon. George P. Fisher:

Sir: In the altercation which occurred between us, when you returned to the court-room after the adjournment on the 2d of July last, you observed that you were then sick, and were pleased to add, "You know where to find me, and I hold myself responsible in every form for whatever I say or do," or words to that effect, after which you applied to me the most opprobrious epithets. There is but one interpretation of such an intimation received among gentlemen.

I told you I could wait, and I am gratified to find you have recovered, and that the trial of the then pending case being now closed, we are both at liberty.

That no time may be unnecessarily lost, I beg you will let me know, as soon as you conveniently can, when it will suit you to meet me out of this District, that we may arrange to our mutual satisfaction the points of difference between us, without incurring the risk and odium which might accompany any controversy here or in public.

With the same view, I take the liberty to hand you this note in person,

And am, sir, your most obedient servant,
J. H. BRADLEY.

—Authority of Military Commanders.—We understand that an order has been issued from the War Department prohibiting General Sickles from obstructing the execution of writs issued by United States courts. It is understood that the order is designed to cover the case which recently occurred at Wilmington, North Carolina, and will also operate as an instruction to other military commanders.—*Nat. Intel. 14th.*

—About the District Commanders.—"*Apropos* of resignations, I am informed that the policy likely to be adopted towards the present military commanders will be one of gradual decapitation. Sheridan will probably be the first victim, and Pope the next. Then there will be a pause.—Should the other commanders profit by the fate of these two and fall gracefully in with the Johnsonian policy, they will be allowed to remain in office for a long time, and may not be stirred at all if their support is given heartily and in real earnest; but if, when Sheridan is removed, the rest tender their resignations, I have no doubt no obstacle will be thrown in the way of their retirement.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald*, 14th.

—Holt and Stanton.—It is generally believed that the President will relieve Judge Advocate General Holt, whose office, being a military one, does not come within the tenure of office law. Mr. Holt is of the rank of Colonel in the army, and it is believed by some that he can be relieved and assigned to other duties in the discretion of the President, but the language of the law is ambiguous, and by some construed to provide for dismissal or suspension from office. Mr. Johnson has not decided what course to pursue.

From an authentic source it is learned that Mr. Stanton voted in favor of the veto of the tenure of office bill when that subject was before the Cabinet. He was decided and unequivocal in his opposition to the first section, which prevents the removal of Cabinet officers without the consent of the Senate.—*Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.*

—By the Atlantic cable intelligence is received of a severe action which took place in the month of June between a United States force from the steamers Hartford and Wyoming and the pirates on the Island of Formosa, China, in consequence of the murder of the crew of the bark Rover by the natives. A demand was made by our officers for the surrender of the murderers. In reply the islanders prepared for a fight, when the shore was bombarded from both vessels, after which a number of sailors and marines were landed. A sharp fight, lasting five hours, ensued. The heat of the weather was intense, and it is said that fifteen officers and men of the American party were sun struck. Lieut. Slidell Mackenzie was shot, and died of his wounds. The United States party retired at nightfall, when the bombardment was renewed and the natives disappeared.

A CHEAP COTTON PRESS.

Having been notified that a patent has been allowed me for a new and improved COTTON PRESS, I offer for sale State, County and individual rights.

This press is offered as combining more advantages for packing Cotton than any now in use. It is adapted to large or small farms; is so simple and cheap in construction that any good mechanic can build it; takes less man and horse-power to work it, with no exposure to the weather, and less waste of Cotton, than any other.

I have permission to offer, as references, Messrs. Peter E. Smith, W. H. Smith, D. Edmondson and T. Vaughan, of Scotland Neck N. C., all of whom have used it with great satisfaction on their plantations. Those who put up Screws will be sorry for it.

Reliable agents wanted to sell the rights thoughout the Southern Country.

For further particulars, address,
J. H. GODWIN,
Scotland Neck,
Aug 14-6-tf N. C.

STOLEN!

There was stolen from a residence in this City, some days since, a GOLD WATCH, blue enamelled. On one side was a grape leaf cluster of green, set in diamonds; on the other a "Forget-me-not," set also in diamonds. Attached was a gold Chatelaine, with a hook having an apricot-stone on the end.

A liberal reward will be given for any information leading to the recovery of the Watch.

Apply at
THIS OFFICE.
Aug 13-5-4t

COWAND & BARRISS,

General Commission Merchants,

26 Commerce Street,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

Will attend promptly to sales of Cotton, Grain, Lumber, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c., and purchase of supplies. Will forward Cotton to Europe FREE of forwarding CHARGE.

D. G. COWAND, Washington co., N. C.
R. J. HARRISS, Granville, late of Halifax co., N. C.
aug10-3m

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BONNIE BRAE, BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.

Principals—Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. McBlair.
Head of Scholastic Department—Miss Dundas.
English Literature and Belles-Lettres—Mr. McBlair.
Modern Languages—Prof. Leonce Rebillon.
Vocal and Instrumental Music—Prof. E. Thobrecke.
Drawing and Painting—Prof. D. A. Woodward.

This Institution will be opened on Monday, September 16th. The first session of the Scholastic year closes January 31st. The second session June 30th.

BONNIE BRAE is situated on an elevated Ridge on the old Frederick road, 2 miles from the western limits of Baltimore and within easy access to the Catonsville Passenger Railway that communicates with the city.

The number of pupils will be limited to twenty.

Circulars giving further particulars may be found at J. S. WATERS & SON'S, Charles street, and ENTZ & BASH'S BOOK STORE, Charles street.

For admission apply to Mr. C. H. McBLAIR, through the Baltimore P. O., Box 1,331.
Aug 7-303-4m

WE HAVE A SECOND HAND BUGGY AND Harness for sale, cheap.
JENKINS & PERRY.
July 25-297-tf

FINANCIAL CIRCULAR.

Thos. Branch & Co., Richmond, Va. Branch, Sons & Co., Augusta, Ga.

REPORTED BY

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

Bankers and Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bank of Cape Fear	20½
" Charlotte	25
" Clarendon	4
" Commerce	16
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington	17
" " at Graham	24
" North Carolina	47
" Roxboro'	5
" Thomasville	55
" Wadesborough	24½
" Washington	14
" Wilmington	94
" Yanceyville	21
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	25
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	25
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	55
Miners' and Planters' Bank	35

We pay corresponding high prices for other Bank notes.

Prices liable to change and pay the best rate the day received.

Packages received by Express and remitted for promptly in Currency or New York funds, free of cost.
July 18-293-tf

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. B.	45
" Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	23
" Lexington, at Graham	20
" Roxborough	50
" Wadesborough	24
" Thomasville	50
" Wilmington	21
" Commerce	14
" Washington	12
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	7
Miners' and Planter's Bank	22
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	24
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	20
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	50
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	23
Gold	136
Silver	130
Old Coupons	40
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	87½
Old Sixes	70
Exchange on New York	¼

Greensboro' Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c., BY WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	47c
" Cape Fear	20½
" Charlotte	25
" Wadesboro	24½
" Wilmington	94
" Roxboro	55
" Thomasville	55
" Lexington at Graham	24
" " Lexington	17
" Commerce	16
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	12
" Yanceyville	94
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	55
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro	25
Miners'and Planters' Bank	35
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	23
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co.	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	28
South Carolina " "	15
Georgia " "	25

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.
July 26-298-3m*

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JENKINS & PERRY, GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

BACON	18@25
" BALT'R & WESTERN	18@20
BEEF ON HOOF	8@9
" NETT	10@20
BUTTER	25@30
COTTON	21@22
CHICKENS, Spring	15@25
" Grown	25@30
CORN	1 40@1 50
COFFEE	25@30
EGGS	15@20
FLOUR	14 00@18 00
FODDER	1 50
HERRINGS	4@ 75@$12
HIDES—Green	10c pr lb.
" Dry	12½
HAY	$1 pr. cwt.
LARD	18@20
MEAL	1 50@1 60
MOLASSES	75
NAILS	7½@10
PEAS—Stock	1 40@1 50
POTATOES—Irish	1 00@1 25
" Sweet	60 75
RAGS	4@5
SALT	4 00@4 25
SUGAR	15@25
TALLOW	10
VINEGAR	50@75

REMARKS.

Very little Cotton being brought to market and in demand at above quotations.

Corn scarce and in demand.

Flour declining in consequence of quantity of new crop being brought to market.

Supply of Bacon equal to demand, but prices firm under the influence of Northern quotations.

SPECIAL NOTICES

LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT AND HAIR.

A Large supply always on hand and for sale on most favorable terms by
WORTH & DANIEL,
Wilmington, N. C.

P. S. Monthly Receipts of Fresh Lime from Maine.
July 11-287-6m

GENTS' READY MADE CLOTHING AND Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, and a fine assortment of Gent's and Boys' Hats, at greatly reduced prices, at
M. ROSENBAUM.
Aug 1-302-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

MIDWAY SCHOOL,

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

The Third session of this school will begin on the First Wednesday of September next and end on the last Wednesday of June 1868, consisting of ten terms of five months each.

The Course of study is designed to prepare boys for the University of Virginia, or any other College, or for the practical business of life.

Terms: For Board and Tuition, $150 per term. *Payable in Advance.* Music and Drawing at Professor's charges. Washing, Fuel and Lights at actual cost. Each Pupil furnishes his own towels.

For Circulars and other particulars address,
WILSON C. N. CARR, Charlottesville, Va.

JOSEPH PACKARD, Jr., Theo. Seminary, Fairfax Co., Va., Principals.

REFERENCES: The Faculty of the University of Va.
July 17-292-tf

A TEACHER WANTED.

To take charge of an Academy, in a healthful and pleasant neighborhood, fifteen miles south east of the City of Raleigh.

To a married man, with small family, wishing to spend his vacant hours in literary pursuits, or in husbandry, the place offered could be rendered very desirable.

To a single man, thoroughly qualified to prepare students for College, and with proper credentials, of moral character, inducements will be presented, on application to the undersigned, directed to the care of Mr. L. E. Hearty Raleigh.
A. T. MIAL.
Aug 6-309-2w*

FAMILY GROCERS.

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS CORN.

Prime WHITE CORN, wholesale and retail, by
DOUGLAS BELL,
Aug 5-305-tf Market Square.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! GOOD NEW BETTER NEW!! BEST NEW!!

25 Barrels Fine Extra and No. 1. Family, in Store and for sale by
DOUGLAS BELL.
Aug 5-305-tf

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

SAVE LABOR & MONEY BY BURNING

COAL!!!

PERSONS WHO INTEND USING COAL During the

COMING WINTER

will find it greatly to their advantage to supply themselves without any unnecessary delay.

All orders given me will be filled promptly and in such manner as to give entire satisfaction.

For price, &c., apply at my Store on Market Square.
DOUGLAS BELL.
Aug 9-310-tf

DRY GOODS.

GREATER BARGAINS

THAN EVER.

COME, AND CONVINCE YOURSELF OF THE fact.

5000 yards of all the latest, and most desirable styles

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

at greatly reduced Prices.

3,500 yards of bleached and brown

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

at prices to suit the times.

6,000 yards all desirable and fast color

PRINTS,

almost given away.

Hosiery and Gloves
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons and Trimmings,

together with a fine assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention,—all to be sold at rates to suit everybody.

Miles & Son's, and other makes, of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SHOES AND BOOTEES,

at greatly reduced prices.

M. ROSENBAUM,
Aug 1-302-tf No. 16 Fayetteville St.

GREATEST BARGAINS

OF THE SEASON.

2000 Yds. Calicoes, fast Colors, 10 and 12½c.

1,000 Yds. Fine Pacific Lawns, 1400 Cloth, 20c.
3-4 Lenos—good styles, 25 to 30c.
Shepherd plaid Mozambiques 30 to 40c.
6-4 Linens—6 yards makes a full dress, at 60c.
CALL AND TAKE A LOOK
before we sell them all out
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Raleigh, July 23-295-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR

WASHING

MACHINE EVER INVENTED.

IT is easy to operate, sitting or standing; takes but little room; injures no garments; finishes its work in from two to four Minutes; is durable and convenient; and the only Washing Machine known that is

LIKED THE BETTER THE LONGER IT IS USED.

No wash board is called for. The clothes are placed in hot suds and *steel* in. While thus immersed and the steam confined, the machine is operated as seen above. Thus, all the benefit of pressure, and all the solvent power of soap are obtained at one and the same time. The work is done at once, the clothes are cleaned, and they require only to be rinsed in cold water wrung, and hung out to dry.

With a "Universal Clothes Wringer" to press out the water without twisting, the whole labor of washing day is but a pastime, compared with the old tedious process of rubbing and wringing.

THE CLOTHES ARE NOT INJURED.

The dirt is so dissolved by the hot suds, that but little compression is necessary to expel it. That little is done in the most harmless manner. By depressing the handle, the mass of goods is pushed against the side of the machine, thus forcing the *hot suds* through the texture, carrying the dirt with it. Working in this way from two to four minutes, is sufficient for four or five shirts, *and not the slightest injury is done the goods.*

By using this WASHER and the "UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER," you will avoid the usual breaking of stitches and buttons, *pounding, rubbing, stretching, straining* and *mailing* of the clothes, to say nothing of the *raw knuckles, lame backs,* and *wasted time.*

Full directions for using are attached to each machine.

Universal Clothes Wringer!

SELF ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE.

Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator.

The Clothes, by the use of this WRINGER are uninjured. They merely pass between two Rubber Rollers and the water is pressed out.—Not the slightest strain is exerted upon the texture. No matter how frail, or how much worn, or even torn, not a thread is stretched nor a rent enlarged. A child can readily wring out a tubful of Clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality,

A CLOTHES SAVER,

A TIME-SAVER and a STRENGTH-SAVER. It much more than pays for itself every year in the saving of garments. It saves labor, expedites work, does use tear off buttons and is indispensable in every well regulated family.

I have made arrangements to keep a supply of these machines always on hand. Please call and examine them at COOKE'S STORE.
D. C. MURRAY
Aug 9-310-tf Agent.

LIVE INSURANCE.

THE NORTH AMERICA

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

New Features and Advantages Which are Known as Belonging to no Other Company in the United States.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THIS COMPANY IS upon the Mutual Benefit System—the accumulated profits going to the assured.

This company makes a special deposit with the Insurance Department of the State, for which Registered policies are issued if desired, countersigned by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, certifying that such policies are secured by pledge of public stocks.

No other Company gives the assured a guarantee of this character or anything equivalent.

Thirty days' of grace are allowed on all renewal premiums, and the policy remains valid and in full force during that time.

No restrictions as to travel or residence abroad at any season of the year, outside the tropics, which gives a nearly world-wide and unconditional policy.

No higher rate of premium charged for stationary Engineers, Conductors, Baggage Masters, Mail Agents, nor in consequence of change of employment after the policy is issued.

Notes are not required by this Company, but a loan may be obtained on the policy for one-third of the annual premium, which is cancelled by the profits applied as dividends.

Joint policies, including man and wife, are issued by this Company, and the amount insured is payable to the survivor on the death of either.

Our dividend, January 1st. 1868, was 45 per cent.

Dividends are declared annually, and paid on settlement of 4th. Annual Premium, on all our plans upon the full amount of premiums received.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly

All policies issued by this Company are non-forfeiting, after two, in some instances, and three annual payments in others.

The per centage of premium receipts in 1865, over 1864, was 231 per cent; which is nearly double that of any other New York company.

Policies incontestable from any cause except on account of fraud.

For insurance in this Company apply to
F. H. CAMERON,
Agent for State of North Carolina, Wilmington.
or
SEATON GALES,
July 4-280-6d3m Agent for Raleigh.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF NEW YORK

Assets over $4,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME $2,500,000.

DIVIDENDS PAID TO POLICY HOLDERS, [NOT STOCK HOLDERS,] THIS YEAR, OVER $600,000.

PURELY MUTUAL.

PROFITS DIVIDED ANNUALLY AMONG

POLICY HOLDERS,

The Equitable has grown more rapidly, since its organization, than any "cash" Life Insurance Company ever organized in America.

Its policies average larger in amount, than those of any other Company in the United States.

Applications for Agencies in North Carolina must be addressed to the Gen'l Agent.

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ASSETS OVER

$16,000,000.

Income Over $6,500,000.

TOTAL LOSSES PAID OVER $6,000,000.

DIVIDENDS PAID TO ASSURED OVER $1,000 000.

NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE OVER 48,000

The Connecticut Mutual Life INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Was organized in 1846. Its success has not been equalled by any other Company. It is organized upon the purely mutual system; it has no pr ietary or Stock capital; and the pre-eminent satisfaction, theref

THE SENTINEL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867.

THE MIDNIGHT PRAYER.

Hid the deep and stifling sadness, the stillness and the gloom,
That hung a veil of mourning round my dimly-lighted room,
I heard a voice at midnight, in strange tones of thought, say,
"Come near me, dearest mother! Now, NOW God! oh, let me pray."

Knit, soft as reaper music, wailing sadly through the air,
In plaintive utterance then tolled forth his simple evening prayer;
The same sweet hymn his lisping tongue so oft to me had said,
When, but an infant still, he knelt beside his cradle bed.

Methought the Almighty's love must bless that graceful little vine,
Whose budding tendrils I had taught around His throne to twine.
Methought an angel's gentle hand the silver chime did toll,
That called to prayer each thought within the temple of his soul.

And by the tearful beaming of his eyes I seemed to trace
The spiritual worshippers within that holy place,
As solemn light will sometimes through cathedral windows pour,
And reveal the pale nuns kneeling upon a marble floor.

A radiance seemed to gather o'er his mournful face the while,
Like starlight stealing sadly down a consecrated aisle,
And, round his pale, high forehead, hung a halo, soft and faint,
As falls from holy tapers on the image of a saint.

And that frail, suffering, patient child, so full of faith divine,
His soul lit up with holiness that saint-like boy was mine;
And, like the broken chrysalis, my heart was only probed
To see its nursling heavenward spring, in shining vesture robed.

He prayed—and, dumb with anguish, did my trembling spirit wait,
Till that low wail had entered at the everlasting gate;
And then I cried, "Oh! Father, *thronged* of angels dwell with thee,
And *he* is thine—but leave him yet a little while to me.

"Two buds has Azrael plucked from out the garden of my love,
And placed them in the living wreath that spans thy throne above;
Twice o'er love's consecrated harp have swept his cold dark wings;" I
And when I touch it now, alas! there are two broken strings.

"Twice have his strong, sharp arrows pierced the lambs within my fold,
And now in his unerring grasp another shall be held!"
Two prayers went up at midnight—and the *last* so full of woe,
That God did break the arrow set in Azrael's shining bow.

From the Southern Opinion.

RECOLLECTIONS OF ARMY LIFE.

Cadetship at West Point near forty years Ago—My Distinguished Fellow-Cadets—Bob Lee, Sidney Johnson, Leonidas Polk, Charles Mason, Ben Brice, Joe Johnston.

Let me turn to a more agreeable subject: let me recall some of those fine gentlemen and gallant soldiers whom Thayer's supervision and Worth's training sent out from West Point. In turning back over a space of near forty years, the first who loom up in the distant retrospect are Albert Sidney Johnston and Leonidas Polk; then follow Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston and John B. Magruder.

The first cadet I ever heard give the word of command was Sidney Johnston, and the impression his appearance made on me is as clear and distinct now as it was then. His stalwart form and well developed muscles gave him an appearance of great strength, while his gentle manners and benevolent countenance indicated a man of the tenderest affections. Hard to arouse to anger, he was ever ready to espouse the cause of the oppressed. His noble nature endeared him to his fellow-cadets and his associates in after life. On one of the fairest pages of history must be written the deeds of this gallant soldier and true patriot.

Leonidas Polk, tall and straight as an arrow, was the orderly-sergeant of my company. Scrupulously strict in the discharge of his duties, retiring in his manners, and a devout member even then of the Episcopal church, he invariably commanded the respect of us all.

Jefferson Davis was distinguished in the corps for his manly bearing, his high-toned and lofty character. His figure was very soldier-like and rather robust; his step springy, resembling the tread of an Indian "brave" on the "war path."

Robert E. Lee held the two offices in the corps usually filled by the best soldiers of the class—sergeant major and adjutant. He discharged the duties of these offices with zeal and fidelity. His personal appearance surpassed in manly beauty that of any cadet in the corps. Though firm in his position and perfectly erect, he had none of the stiffness so often assumed by men who affect to be very strict in their ideas of what is military. His limbs, beautiful and symmetrical, looked as though they had come from a turning lathe; his step was as elastic as if he spurned the ground upon which he trod. He was noted among his classmates as a great student, and having passed through the trying ordeal of a military school without a single demerit mark. (I generally got one hundred and fifty a year.) During Bob Lee's time at West Point, I am satisfied he never swore an oath, tasted a drop of ardent spirits, nor used "the weed" in any shape or form. The same virtues of abstinence may be attributed to Charles Mason; but I think "Charley" occasionally let slip an oath; at least he looked as if he did. Mason was in Lee's class, and intellectually had no superior at the Point. How well I can recollect his bright, piercing eye, gleaming and "snapping" with excitement as he stood at the black-board, demonstrating some intricate and beautiful mathematical problem. Mason early left the army, and has since sought and gained that distinction in civil life which his high talents and pure character entitled him to. He was for a long time Commissioner of the Patent Office, chosen for his scientific attainments, and filled with ability for several years a place on the Supreme Bench of Iowa.

Another prominent cadet in Lee's class was B. W. Brice. He was high up as a soldier, but low down as a student; very handsome, full of wit and humor, and always ready for fun and frolic. Everybody liked him, and was glad to call Ben Brice his friend. He was of "our set," and considering the circumstances, it is wonderful he ever reached the office of Paymaster General U. S. A., which he now holds, and the duties of which he discharges with masterly ability.

Joseph E. Johnston had a great deal of the military spirit that pervaded the corps, and which was infused by Major Worth. He was not remarkable for his studious habits, and he belonged to a fast set, of which I myself was an active member. Few of that set escaped arrest, confinement and court-martial. Joe Johnston was one of those genial spirits that gave zest to a cadet's life. Full of ambition and a desire to excel, he was just even ready to join a scouting party to Schenectady Falls, the residence of the immortal Benny Havens. His appearance was very military, and when under arms, no man looked more the soldier. He was very expert in the manual of arms, and carried his musket so perpendicular that it leaned a little too much to the front. Though we recognized his talents then, we little dreamt that he had the military genius he has since displayed as a commander.

My old friend and classmate, John B. Magruder, was perhaps the most elegant and *distingue* cadet at the academy in that day, and I do not believe West Point has ever had its equal. He was a first-rate soldier, of fine appearance, and very strict when on duty as "officer of the day," never failing to report the slightest violation of regulations, even though the delinquent was his most intimate friend and roommate.

RECONSTRUCTION,—SUPPLEMENTAL BILL NO. 2.

PASSED AT THE JULY SESSION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 24th. day of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were illegal and void, and thereafter the same governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective Districts and to the authority of Congress.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the armies of the United States, to have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from or granted by, or claimed under any so called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the approval of the General aforesaid, shall have the power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed, either by the military officer in command of the district or by the General of the army; and it shall be the duty of commanders to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath (to be administered by any member of such board) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration. But in every case of a refusal by the board to register an applicant, made in every case hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding Generals of the Districts, setting forth the ground of such refusal, or such striking from the list: *Provided*, that no person shall be disqualified, as a member of any board of registration, by reason of race or color.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, and who has afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the administration of justice.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the 1st. day of October, 1867; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of three days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list. And such board shall also during the same period add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That section 4 of the said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another person in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SECTION 9. That all members of said Boards of Registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so called State or municipal authority or by detail or appointment of the District Commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

SECTION 10. That no District Commander or member of the Board of registration or any of the officers or appointees acting under them shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SECTION 11. That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

Congressional Reconstruction Acts.

For the information of our readers we republish as follows the late reconstruction act of Congress, known as the Sherman-Shellabarger bill. We shall add to it the Howard Amendment, Test Oath and the Supplementary act, all of which will be kept standing until the necessary information they contain shall be generally and fully understood.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

(Passed over the President's Veto, March 2d, 1867.)

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act except so far as they conflict with its provisions. Provided, That no sentence of death, under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said amendment to the constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

The following is the Constitutional Amendment referred to in the 4th. section of the Sherman Bill:

Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following is the oath of office referred to in the 5th section of the bill, and also in the 6th of the Supplementary Bill:

An Act to Prescribe an Oath of Office and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted, That hereafter any person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval department of the public service, except the President of the United States, shall before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emolument thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the U. S. since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God," which oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court, Houses of Congress, or the department to which said officer may appertain. And any person who may falsely take said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable, forever after, of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STEVENS-SHERMAN-SHELLABARGER BILL.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted, &c., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 186, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for ——months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, or held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God," which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and place therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty day's public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at such election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution thereof under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then a convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 5 That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

Sec. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office." Provided, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

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General Commission Merchants,
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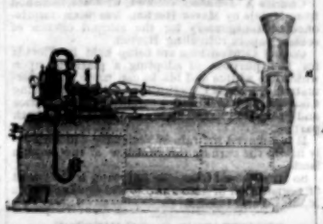
We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Shootings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoices and Bill of Lading. All Merchandize and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice. Invoices should always accompany each shipment.
Both of us having had over twenty years' experience in business in the South, and our J. L. HATHAWAY three years in New York, we feel confident we can secure full prices for our friends who will favor us with their consignments.
REFER TO—Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer of N. C. and W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.
JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. R. UTLEY.
Feb. 20-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY PORTABLE ENGINE WORKS,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.



DUVALLS' IMPROVED PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS. DUVALL'S PREMIUM CORN MILLS AND IMPROVED FLOURING MILLS.

These Engines and Mills have received the first premium over all competitors. They afford the best, cheapest, and most economical power in use and excel in power any Engines made in the Union.
These Engines are fired and thoroughly tested before leaving the works, and are warranted in all respects perfect and ready for immediate use. They are warranted to cut more lumber with less hands and at less expense than any other in the Union.
For descriptions, price lists and other information address,
JOHN B. GRETTER,
Guilford Land Agency,
Greensboro' N. C.
June 26-271-3m Sole Agent for N. C.

GARRETT, YOUNG SCOTT, & CO.
No. 33 Warren and 29 Murray Sts.,
NEW YORK,
SUCCESSORS TO
ARCHIBALD YOUNG, GARRETT & Co.
OF NEW YORK,
AND
SPENCER SCOTT & CO.,
OF NEWARK, N. J.
Extensive Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Men's and Boys' Clothing.
C. W. GARRETT, A. S SHAFER.
EBEN YOUNG, A. L. SCOTT,
SPENCER SCOTT, F. M. GARRETT.
May 15-1867

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
STILL THEY COME AND GO!
NEW ARRIVALS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY THIRD SUPply of Spring and Summer Goods.
Just received 5,000 yds. of beautiful Spring and Summer CALICOES.
Just received 5,000 yds. Mohair MOZAMBIQUES and LENOS.
Just received 3,000 yds. Figured JACONETTS and LAWNS.
Just received 10 dozen Ladies' and Misses' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, and will be sold Cheap.
I have asked my friends and Customers to *come to CREECH'S* to buy their goods, and I am pleased to say that hundreds have come and are still coming.
I keep *no time worn or shelf rubbed* remnants. I buy new goods and good styles, and sell them right.
Come to CREECH'S to buy your goods,—R. Smith's Corner, Fayetteville Street.
ALEXANDER CREECH.
May 31-250-tf
Progress copy one week.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE!

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING OUR friends and the public, that we have in store one of the most
COMPLETE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS
of Goods, ever offered in this Market.
Our DRESS GOODS are composed of all the latest styles and novelties of the season.
Our Line of White Goods is Perfect, consisting of
MULL, NAINSOOK AND SWISS MUSLINS,
PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED ORGANDIES,
TARLETANS,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND MUSLIN SETTS, &c., &c.
Our goods are of the best quality and prices as low as any one can sell
WE SELL STRICTLY FOR CASH, and are content with small profits.
All we ask is an examination of our stock and we think we can please.
A. N. & J. McKIMMON.
April 5-204-tf

BALTIMORE ADVERTISENTS.

POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
Steam Engines and Boilers,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
LEFFEL'S PATENT AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER-WHEEL, SAW MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, PORTABLE GRIST MILLS,
ROBERTS' BURR REGULATOR,
Flouring Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers.
mar 29-198-6m.

COLLINS & HEATH,
22 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
"OLD MARYLAND WORKS."

Plumbing, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Iron Pipe, Terra Cotta Pipe, Brass Cocks, Plated Cocks, Iron, Lead and Zinc Bath Tubs, Tin Bath Tubs with Heaters, Water Closets, Iron and China Basins, Hydrants, Pumps, Rams, Fountains, Water Wheels Garden Vases, Water-Coolers, Refrigerators, &c.	Mount Vernon Cook Stove, Patapsco Cook, Roger Williams's, Universe Cook, Beebe Range, European Range, Magee Range, Spence Range, Emerald Range, Hayward, Bartlett & Co's Portable Furnaces, Magee Furnaces, Portable and Brick, Parlor, Church and Stoves in great variety. All the different styles of Grates, High Up and Low Down Portable Grates, &c.,

Which will be sold as low as can be had in the city.
April 8-206-1y

PIANOS! PIANOS!!
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
AGENTS FOR STIEFF'S 1ST. PREMIUM GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS.
FACTORIES 84 & 86 CAMDEN ST., AND 45 & 47 PERRY ST., OPPOSITE THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. OFFICE, AND WAREROOMS NO. 7 W. LIBERTY ST., ABOVE BALTIMORE, BALTIMORE, Md.,
Stieff's new Scale Pianos, with the Agraffe treble and Ivory fronts, are pronounced by the best Professors and Amateurs to be the best Pianos now in use. They are fully warranted for 5 years, with privilege of exchange within 12 months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser.
Second hand Pianos and Cabinet Organs always on hand from $50 to $300.
REFERENCES: (Who have our Pianos in use) Gen. Robt. E. Lee, Lexington, Va., Gen. Robt. Ransom, Wilmington, N. C., Rev. C. B. Riddick, Kittrell's Springs, N. C., Max Strakosch, Director of the English Opera.
TERMS LIBERAL, A CALL IS SOLICITED.
May 22-243-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CHANCE TO HAVE YOUR OLD FURNITURE REPAIRED AND RENOVATED.

HAVING OBTAINED THE SERVICES OF A No. 1 Upholsterer, we are prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING, with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Old Mattresses renovated and made over
Furniture of all kinds repaired and varnished and re-upholstered, and any thing in our line made to order promptly.
April 29-224-tf W. H. MORRISS & CO. 18 Fayetteville St.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO., GOODS.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.
IF you desire to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter trade, with the very best descriptions and styles of
ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES,
AND WITH THE MOST DURABLE
JEANS AND KERSEY FABRICS,
All free from Sheddy and other impurities, order samples from the subscriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August.
From these samples you can make your selections, and return your orders, and the goods will be forwarded direct from the manufactory.
JOHN A. YOUNG,
Charlotte, May 30-250-4m President.

J. H. CRAWFORD,
Mechanical and Operative Dentis
RALEIGH, N. C.
OFFICE OVER PESCUD'S OLD DRUG STORE.
OFFICE HOURS:
From 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.
Teeth Extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and the local anesthetic or Ether spray.
my 4-228-eodly

WHOLESALE GROCERS.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,
No. 58 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
HAVE IN STORE AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, SUGARS, COFFEES, AND TEAS, BACON, MOLASSES AND CHEESE, BRANDIES, WINES AND WHISKIES, SOAPS, CANDLES, AND CANDLES, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
Canned Fruits, Sauces and Figs, Canned Oysters, Raisins and Dates, Nuts, Currants, Pickles and Spices, Powder, Shot and Caps, Butter, Lard, Yeast, Powders, Soda,
and in fact everything usually found in a first class Wholesale Grocery house in the greatest variety and at prices which cannot fail to please.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS &c.
80 Boxes Axes, 25 Doz. of Manure Forks,
25 Doz. Long handled Shovels, 25 Doz. Spades,
36 " Weeding Hoes assorted, 50 Doz. Hames,
25 " Horse Collars, 50 Doz. Trace Chains,
50 " Plow Lines, 10 Gross Axe Helves,
Rope, Twine, Nails, &c.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Wholesale Grocers & Com. Merchants.
Feb 22-168-tf

PRIME WHITE MEAL.
I am prepared to furnish any quantity of Choice Meal at short notice, and have constantly on hand FIFTY BUSHELS, at lowest market price.
DOUGLAS BELL.
Aug 8-309-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, universally acknowledged the Model Parlor Magazine of America; devoted to Original Stories, Poems, Sketches, Architecture and Model Cottages, Household Matters, Gems of Thought, Personal and Literary Gossip (including special departments on Fashions,) Instructions on Health, Gymnastic, Equestrian Exercises, Music, Amusements, etc., all by the best authors, and profusely and artistically illustrated with costly Engravings (full size), useful and reliable Patterns, Embroideries, Jewelry, and a constant succession of artistic novelties, with other useful and entertaining literature.
No person of refinement, economical housewife, or lady of taste, can afford to do without the Model Monthly. Single copies 20 cents; back numbers, as specimens, 10 cents; either mailed free. Yearly, $3, with a valuable premium; two copies, $5 50; three copies, $7 50; five copies $12, and splendid premiums for clubs at $3 each with the first premiums to each subscriber.
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No. 473 Broadway, New-York.
Demorest's Monthly and Young America together, $4, with the premiums for each.
mar-18-187-tf

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.
OUR STOCK COMPLETE!
WE HAVE IN STORE A GENERAL ASSORTment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Hats, Boots and Shoes for Gent's and Boys,
ALSO, HATS FOR LADIES AND MISSES,
&c., &c.
Call and see us at the old stand of
May 3-227-tf S. H. YOUNG.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. LAWRENCES,
CELEBRATED
ROSADALIS,
THE GREAT SOUTHERN
Blood and Liver Medicine,
FOR SALE BY
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
RALEIGH, N. C.
PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE.
Recommended by distinguished Physicians, Chemists &c., &c.
June 26-271-tf

FOR SALE
THE BANKING HOUSE AND LOT BELONGing to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, in the City of Raleigh, will be offered for sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 20th. day of August next, at 12 o'clock, M.
TERMS: One third Cash; residue in three equal instalments of Six, Twelve and Eighteen months, with interest from day of sale. Bonds with approved security, will be required and title retained until the whole purchase money is paid. The Bank reserves the privilege of making one bid.
C. DEWEY,
July 9-285-2awtd Agent.

WANTED.
Two Virginia Gentlemen wish to take charge of a large Male Academy in one of the Southern States.
They will teach such languages and such branches of the